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R E P O R T

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF GIBRALTAR

WITH REFERENCE TO

THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

In the Year 1865.

BY DR. SUTHERLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

August 1867.



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CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	PAGE		PAGE
I. MORTALITY FROM EPIDEMIC CHOLERA AT GIBRALTAR IN 1865 - - -	1	General Sanitary Condition of Houses -	20
II. HEALTH OF THE POPULATION BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA - - -	2	House Drainage - - - -	20
III. HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC - - -	3	Effect of House Construction on Ventilation - - - -	21
Cholera in Arabia - - - -	4	Effect of Overcrowding - - -	21
Cholera in Malta - - - -	4	Want of House-cleansing - - -	22
22nd Regiment in Malta - - -	4	3. Sanitary Condition of Houses where deaths from Cholera took place in the South Districts - - - -	22
Cases in 22nd Regiment at Gibraltar -	5	4. Sanitary Condition of Barracks at the time Cholera prevailed - - -	22
First cases on the North Front - -	6	Grand Casemates - - - -	22
First cases within the Garrison - -	6	Moorish Castle Barracks - - -	23
Affected Localities in Spain - - -	6	Orange Bastion - - - -	23
IV. STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA -	7	Prince Albert's Front - - -	23
a. Distribution of the earlier epidemic cases	7	King's Bastion - - - -	23
Epidemic of 1860 - - - -	9	Wellington Front - - - -	24
Distribution of the Epidemic of 1865 - -	9	Town Range Barracks - - -	24
b. Among the Civil Population - - -	9	Hargrave's Barracks - - -	24
Effect of Altitude - - - -	10	South Barracks - - - -	24
Death Rates in divisions of Gibraltar -	10	Buena Vista Barracks - - -	24
c. Distribution of Cholera in Barracks -	11	Europa Hutment - - - -	24
d. Distribution of Cholera in Married Quarters - - - -	12	Windmill Hill Barracks - - -	25
e. Distribution of Cholera among Convicts	13	Naval Hospital - - - -	25
V. LOCAL PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF CHOLERA -	13	5. Sanitary Condition of Married Quarters where Cholera occurred - - -	25
1. Sanitary condition of the North Front -	13	North Front Cottages - - -	25
North Front Nuisances - - -	14	Moorish Castle Quarters - - -	26
Condition of Water Supply North Front	15	Hargrave's Married Quarters - -	26
Summary of local Causes ditto. -	17	Crutchets Ramp - - - -	26
2. Sanitary condition of Houses where deaths from Cholera took place in the Town of Gibraltar - - -	17	6. Cholera in the Prisons - - -	26
Causes of high Death Rates at greatest altitudes - - - -	17	Windmill Hill Prison - - -	26
Predisposing causes of Cholera in the town - - - -	18	Moorish Castle Prison - - -	26
State of sewerage - - - -	19	Convict Prison - - - -	26
Paving - - - -	19	VI. SUMMARY OF FACTS REGARDING THE CHOLERA OF 1865 IN REFERENCE TO MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH -	27
Condition of the Water Supply - - -	19	VII. PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY -	30

APPENDIX.

Table I. Showing the number of cases and deaths from Cholera among the Military Population of Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865 - - -	36	Table VI. Showing the state of health of the Civil Population of Gibraltar from January 1st, 1864, to December 31st, 1865 - - - -	42
Table II. Cholera death Return for the Gibraltar Epidemic of 1865, showing the dates and deaths in each district - -	38	Table VII. Showing the number of Cholera cases and deaths among the Civil Population of Gibraltar during the year 1860	43
Table III. Approximate Return of the fixed population in each district of Gibraltar in 1865 previous to the Cholera - -	40	Table VIII. Showing the localities of deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in the year 1865 - -	44
Table IV. Showing the number of cases and deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865 - - -	40	Table IX. Giving the number of deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in each affected house -	47
Table V. Showing the cases and deaths from Cholera in Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865 - - - -	41	Table X. Particulars of the wells on the North Front - - - -	48
		Appendix No. XI. Analyses of water from three wells - - - -	48

	PAGE		PAGE
Appendix No. XI. B. Correspondence about water used on board the "Poonah" -	49	and deaths from diarrhoea and cholera among the Soldiers' wives and children at Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865 - - -	86
Table XII. Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of dwellings of the Civil Population of Gibraltar where deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 - - -	50	Appendix No. XVI. Report and recommendations of Special Board of Inspection on the North Front, April 1866 - -	94
Table XIII. List of Sanitary Works completed in Barracks up to the outbreak of Cholera in Gibraltar, about Aug. 1865	68	Appendix No. XVII. Condition of the Cemetery	97
Table XIV. Showing the Sanitary Condition of affected Quarters, together with cases and deaths from diarrhoea and cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865 - -	69	Appendix No. XVIII. State of Vaccination in districts 25 and 27, Gibraltar - -	97
Table XV. Showing the Sanitary condition of affected Quarters, together with cases		Table No. XIX. Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, on account of the Occurrence of Cholera in Ports or Countries whence such Ships cleared, between 1st January 1865 and 30th September 1866 - - -	98

PLANS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| No. 1. Map of Gibraltar. | No. 4. Plan and Section of Dwelling Houses in District No. 27. |
| No. 2. Plan of the Town of Gibraltar, showing the Sewers and localities of deaths from Cholera. | No. 5. A. Sewers in relation to the Ventilation of Patios. |
| No. 3. Plan of Camping Ground and Wells on North Front. | B. Block Plan of houses. |

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF GIBRALTAR WITH REFERENCE TO THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,

IN THE YEAR 1865.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

IN compliance with instructions directing me to proceed to Gibraltar to examine on the spot the local conditions under which cholera had manifested itself during the late epidemic, with the view of ascertaining whether additional experience obtained from it in any way modified those conclusions regarding improvement of the garrison at which Captain Galton and I had arrived in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations:"—

I beg to state that before proceeding to hold the enquiry, I prepared and sent out statistical forms for obtaining an accurate record of the facts as they occurred, and of the sanitary state of barracks and houses at the time the disease appeared in them; that in September last I went to Gibraltar, and placed myself in communication with the military and civil authorities, and with medical officers, from all of whom I received every necessary assistance and information. I likewise examined on the spot the localities where the disease had been most severe, together with their present sanitary defects; and I shall now proceed to report the results of the inquiry.

I shall first give the mortality from cholera in 1865, together with an account of the public health of the garrison before the cholera appeared.

I shall, in the next place, state facts regarding the earliest cholera cases in the 2d battalion 22d regiment, which left Malta for Gibraltar after cholera had broken out in Malta; and under this head I shall show the relation which existed between the Gibraltar epidemic and the disease in Spain.

I shall then give an account of the first cases in the garrison and town of Gibraltar, in comparison with the epidemic of 1860, including the distribution of the epidemic in different districts and barracks.

This will be followed by an inquiry into the local predisposing causes of cholera with reference to the effect of these on the health of the 22d regiment and of the garrison. Under this head will be given a general statement as to the sanitary condition of the town, barracks, and prisons of Gibraltar. I shall next introduce a summary of facts regarding the cholera of 1865 to show what are the measures required for protecting the public health; and I shall conclude this report by giving the results of the inquiry in a practical form for use.

I.—MORTALITY FROM EPIDEMIC CHOLERA AT GIBRALTAR IN 1865.

The first case of cholera during the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865 appeared on the 18th July, the last case on the 27th October. The disease attacked all classes of the community—troops, civil inhabitants, and convicts.

The records of the army medical department, Table I., give the mortality among soldiers and their families as follows:—

—	Strength.	Cases.	Deaths.
Men - -	4,854	121	76
Women - -	421	18	12
Children - -	703	24	18
Total -	5,978	163	106

At the present time the police authorities perform duties connected with the registration of deaths among the civil population, and their return, Table II., gives the deaths from cholera, arranged according to districts to admit of comparison with the Population table, No. III.

There are other two accounts of the mortality, one abstracted from the official return prepared by Deputy Inspector General Dr. Rutherford, Principal Medical Officer (Table IV). The other in Table V. was published in the Gibraltar Chronicle. The following abstract of deaths from cholera is derived from these three tables :—

Total fixed and floating population (<i>Vide</i> Table III.) } 17,491	Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Police Return - - -	—	408
Principal Medical Officer's Return	902	477
Gibraltar Chronicle - - -	821	420

These very different accounts of the same event show that an improved registration of deaths is required.

The number of convicts employed on the rock, and the deaths among them, were :—

Average Numbers.	Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
850	79	54

The following abstract shows the proportions per 1,000 of attacks and deaths among all classes of the community.

	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.
Soldiers - - -	24·9	15·6
„ wives - - -	42·7	28·5
„ children - - -	34·	25·6
Civil population - - -	47·	23·3
Convicts - - -	93·	63·5

Out of an approximate aggregate population of 24,319 there were about 1,100 cases, and, on the lowest estimate, 568 deaths from cholera. The attacks were in the ratio of 45 per 1000 of the total population, and the death-rate was 23·3 per 1000, which if it had occurred among the inhabitants of the metropolis would have been represented by 46,000 epidemic deaths.

The sexes and ages of 408 deaths in the Police return are given in the following manner (Table No. II.) :—

Boys - - -	40
Girls - - -	46
Men - - -	142
Women - - -	180
Total - - -	<u>408</u>

The disease existed in the garrison for about three months, but the maximum mortality took place in the latter end of September. During the last three weeks of this month there were 336 deaths from cholera, among all classes of the population.

II.—HEALTH OF THE POPULATION BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA.

Up to the time when the epidemic appeared there was no great amount of diarrhoea among the troops; and Table XIV. shows that even after cholera prevailed attacks of diarrhoea did not always precede attacks of cholera in the same regiments and barracks; but as many unrecorded cases were treated while only the more important cases were registered, there are no means of ascertaining this point with accuracy.

The facts regarding the civil population deserve notice. Dr. Baggetto of the civil hospital states, that towards the middle of May 1865, two months before the first case of cholera appeared, he attended in his private practice a child with vomiting and violent diarrhœa, followed by great prostration, sunken eyes, and other alarming symptoms, not produced by fruits or by aliments of difficult digestion. Two of his own children were also similarly attacked without having committed any errors of diet.

About this same period choleraic cases of a similar character took place in Malta.

The civil medical practitioners charged with the medical relief of the poor afforded much useful information as to the state of health of this class before the epidemic appeared. But as all were agreed that the best statistical evidence on this subject would be derived from the records of the civil hospital, where gratuitous advice and medicine are given to out-patients, an abstract, including the principal gastric affections relieved during two years 1864-1865, was prepared at the hospital and is given in Table VI. The following is a summary of this table for the first seven months of each year preceding the month of August, on the 19th day of which month in 1865 the first case of cholera appeared among the civil population of the town :—

Months, January to July inclusive.	Dyspepsia.	Colic.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Sickness or vomiting.	All other Diseases.
1864	446	268	252	47	116	8,525
1865	420	231	239	26	131	7,969

As it is the custom to register all applications, these numbers represent the visits of out-patients for each class of diseases, and not necessarily new cases.

This table shows a slight increase of visceral affections in the earlier months of 1865, chiefly in May, June, and July of this year; there is nothing special in the facts, except the apparently large amount of gastric affections prevalent in Gibraltar at all times, and the probable influence of this state of health in predisposing people to attacks of cholera during epidemic seasons.

But as we approach close to the appearance of cholera, indications of a change in the public health of the town become more distinct. Dr. Trenerry, physician to the Civil Hospital, has been kind enough to draw up a table showing the daily number of *new cases* of these gastric affections which presented themselves at the hospital for treatment during the month of August in the years 1864 and 1865. The following is an abstract for the first 18 days of the months in each year :—

	1864.	1865.
Dyspepsia	27	38
Colic	18	18
Diarrhœa	28	46
Dysentery	2	1
Sickness and vomiting	9	20
	<u>84</u>	<u>123</u>

The numbers are rather small for the purposes of comparison, nevertheless it is a fact that the applicants for relief of these affections in 1865 exceeded by one-third the numbers during the same days in 1864.

As soon, however, as cholera appeared in the garrison, diarrhœa broke out all over the town, and Table VI. shows that the proportion of gastric cases among applicants at the civil hospital rose immediately.

From returns made to the Government by civil medical practitioners, it appears that during August, September, and October, the epidemic months, they attended above 7,000 cases of diarrhœa.

Nearly every person on the rock appears to have suffered more or less from diarrhœa at one time or another. There are no means of ascertaining whether diarrhœa preceded cholera by a few days in the districts attacked, as is usually the case, but there is every reason to believe that it did so, and that the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865 was no exception to the general rule in this respect.

III.—HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC.

I shall now proceed to give some account of the epidemic itself, together with circumstances attending the appearance of the earliest cases.

Cholera in
Arabia.

The epidemic cholera of 1865 began in Arabia, during the Mahomedan pilgrimage, early in the month of May. The disease appears to have been preceded by a fatal form of typhus, which broke out among the inhabitants of Mecca, Medina, and Djedda in the spring of the year. And we know from official accounts that an epizootic disease was prevalent along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean at the same period. There is no reliable account of the public health in Egypt before cholera appeared there, but in Malta there was an unusual prevalence of gastric affections during the first six months of 1865. The mortality from typhus fever was double the average, as was also the mortality from gastro-enteritis, a disease attended by diarrhoeal and choleraic symptoms, and which eventually merged into cholera.

The epidemic was attended with great mortality in Arabia during the first three weeks of May. The first known case in Egypt took place at Suez on the 21st of the month. A case occurred among pilgrims near Alexandria on the 22d May. The earliest case in Alexandria itself took place among natives living with pilgrims on June 2d; and cholera appeared among the general population on June 12th.* Two days afterwards, on the 14th, the fact was telegraphed to Malta, and on the same day all arrivals from Egypt were placed in quarantine.†

While the disease was still confined to Arabia, and before the first case appeared in Egypt, a violent outburst of choleraic disease took place in the village of Birchireara, in Malta, two miles from Valletta. The attacks were at first reported as true cholera, but were not so. The first case took place on the 17th May, and cases continued to occur until the disease passed into true Asiatic cholera two months later. Three days after the outbreak at Birchireara, namely on the 20th May, a similar choleraic disease broke out among soldiers families in the Lazaretto at Malta. The symptoms were the same as those observed at Birchircara. They were sickness, vomiting, diarrhoea, cramps, coldness of skin followed by reaction. Next day, the 21st, the earliest known cases of cholera out of Arabia took place at Suez.

As already stated all vessels arriving from Egypt were placed in quarantine on and after the 14th June. At this date severe diarrhoea cases, followed at a later period by fatal cases of diarrhoea, and these by cholera, began to show themselves in the Ospizio at Floriana.

Cholera in
Malta.

The first case of diarrhoea, in a passenger from Egypt in the Lazaretto at Malta, took place on June 23d, and the first case of cholera was landed on the 28th from the "Wyvern." But before either of those dates, namely on June 20th, cholera had already broken out with great severity in the plague hospital among soldiers families who had been suffering for some time previously from diarrhoea, occasioned apparently by the very bad sanitary state of the quarters. This, the first outbreak of cholera in Malta, was exclusively confined to these families, with the exception of one fatal case in a man who was engaged in limewashing the buildings. There is no proof of any communication between these cases and any previous source of infection. The outbreak was indigenous and local. It consisted of seven cases in the plague hospital, all except one of which proved fatal. The plague hospital where the cases occurred is one of the most unhealthy localities in Malta. It stands on an island in the Quarantine harbour. The nearest point at which passenger and mail boats from Egypt are anchored is between 500 and 600 yards distant. Before the establishment of quarantine, pilgrim ships would enter the great harbour and east anchor about a mile from the plague hospital on the opposite side of Valletta altogether. On July 1st the families amongst whom these cases had occurred were removed to St. Salvatore counterguard below Floriana Barrack. The same afternoon six women who had been placed in the casemates at St. Salvatore were attacked, and on the 2d another woman was seized. The first case of cholera among the civil population took place on July 3d, in a woman living in Valletta; and on the 6th three soldiers children who had been removed from the plague hospital, and placed under canvas at St. Salvatore, were attacked.

2nd Regi-
ment in
Malta.

The sanitary history of the 2nd battalion, 22nd regiment, in which the first cases of cholera occurred at Gibraltar, begins from this date. The regiment had been quartered at Pembroke Camp, three miles distant from Floriana, and appears to have been in good health. There was no cholera in the camp. The regiment was under orders for the Mauritius. It moved from Pembroke Camp on the 5th July. It marched

* The principal facts and authorities will be found in my report "On the Sanitary Condition of Malta and Gozo, with reference to the Epidemic Cholera in the year 1865." They were given to me officially, but Colluchi-Bey, president of the Egyptian Board of Health, states (*Gazette Médicale*, May 10, 1866), that the first case of cholera in Egypt took place on June 11th.

† There was another outbreak of cholera at the Mecca pilgrimage in 1866. Cases took place at Mecca, Medina, Djedda, and also in Egypt; but the disease did not take on the epidemic form in 1866 in these centres of the epidemic of 1865, although cholera prevailed over the northern and central districts of Europe as an epidemic in 1866.

through Floriana without passing near any locality where there was cholera, and embarked on board the "Orontes," which was lying off the hay wharf in the quarantine harbour. It was at one time thought that possibly the regiment might have become infected from having been embarked near a place where there was cholera or from a drain proceeding from the counter-guard, which enters the harbour 200 yards or more from the place where the ship was moored. There had, no doubt, been cholera in the counter-guard, but there had been no cases for three days before the regiment embarked, and moreover it never was near the counter-guard.

Injury from the drain was impossible. The drain is a small opening under water, and perfectly innocuous.

The first case of cholera in Pembroke Camp, where the 2d battalion, 22d regiment, had been stationed, took place in a woman on the 20th July. The first case in a soldier was on the 27th of the month. It will be seen that the regiment had left Malta a fortnight and three weeks before these occurrences.

It is important to remember certain almost contemporaneous events in Algeria indicative of a western movement of the epidemic.

On July 10th, four days after the 22d regiment had sailed from Malta, two indigenous cases of cholera took place at Dellys on the coast of Algeria, above 500 miles west of Malta. One of these, which proved fatal, was in a Kabyle prisoner, who had been brought from Fort Napoleon in the interior. Two days later, on the 12th, another case took place in a European, 100 miles from Dellys, and quite in the interior of the country. Another fatal case took place on July 24th in a European workman, who was taken ill and died at Medeah, 60 miles S.W. of Algiers, after having passed the day of the 23d in Algiers where there was no cholera. Similar cases continued to occur from time to time over a large area of country before the epidemic appeared in force. On July 24th the first cases took place in Gozo.

These facts show that cholera was at this time appearing in detached indigenous cases over a large area of the southern Mediterranean seaboard, and that it was progressing towards the West.

On the 6th July 1865, as already stated, the steam transport "Orontes" left Malta for Gibraltar, having on board the 2nd battalion of the 22nd regiment, together with invalids and time-expired men, besides women and children.

Cases in
22nd Regi-
ment at
Gibraltar.

A number of cases, of chronic affections chiefly, were embarked among the invalids, but the only new case which occurred during the voyage was of heart disease, which proved fatal to one of the time-expired men. The ship is stated to have been comfortable and clean, and there were no complaints about the diet.

The 22nd came to Gibraltar in perfect health on the 10th, after a voyage of four days, and as the ship which was to take the regiment on to its destination at the Mauritius had not arrived, the men were landed and marched to the usual camping ground, on the North Front, outside the fortress, at 1,000 yards and upwards from the walls. With the exception of a single trifling case of diarrhoea, the regiment remained in perfect health after landing until the 18th, when a private, named Bird, presented himself to the medical officer about 9 o'clock at night, labouring under cholera, of which he died at about half-past 10 the following morning. It is not known whether this man had had any previous diarrhoea, but he was at parade at 7 o'clock of the evening of the same day, or two hours before he was seized with cholera. This was the first case of the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865.

Immediately after the occurrence of this case, on the morning of the 19th, the camp was broken up. The head-quarter wing, in which the case had occurred, was embarked on board the "Star of India" which had arrived from England. The ship was detained in the bay for 48 hours as a precautionary measure, after which delay she proceeded on her voyage, every one on board appearing to be healthy.

The transport for the conveyance of the 2nd wing not having arrived, the troops were moved to a new camping ground on the east side of the North Front, close to the Mediterranean, and 400 yards further away from the garrison. Two cases of diarrhoea occurred among the men on this new ground, but otherwise they remained healthy until the 31st July, when a man named Davis, of intemperate habits, who had moreover been complaining for two days previously, was attacked with symptoms of cholera at 11 o'clock a.m. and died at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The transport "Devonport," for the conveyance of the 2nd wing, arrived from England on the afternoon of the 30th. On the death of the man Davis the troops were immediately put on board, and after a detention of 60 hours, the troops having remained in perfect health in the interval, the vessel sailed for the Mauritius.

During the voyage there were five cases of diarrhoea on board the Star of India; and

two cases of diarrhœa on board the Devonport, besides two cases of diarrhœa embarked at Gibraltar. With the exception of these diarrhœa cases all of which recovered, both transports arrived at their destination without any choleraic disease. The outbreak of cholera in the 22nd regiment began and ended on the North front.

The "Orontes," which had brought the regiment from Malta, arrived at Gibraltar, as already stated, on the 10th July. She remained until the 14th, and having taken other invalids on board, she left for England on that date, carrying with her 83 time-expired men, 91 invalids, 21 women, and 27 children.

After a voyage of six days she arrived in England on the 20th July, without having had any new case of sickness of any kind on board. This completes the history of the 22nd regiment, and of the transports which carried it.

First cases
on the North
Front.

I shall next proceed to state what took place after the 22nd regiment and all connected with it had left Gibraltar. Exactly underneath, and close to, the precipitous and vertical sides of the rock rising above the North Front, there is a sloping surface of rock, at the foot of which is constructed a range of inferior cottage dwellings of one floor. The ground is higher behind them than it is in front; there is no drainage, and the water supply is bad. There are cess-pits amongst the houses, which are, moreover, close to a large burial ground, and they are exposed to the effects of nuisances which I shall presently describe. In one of these cottages lived a corporal of the 15th regiment and his family. This cottage is 800 yards distant from the camp, occupied by the 2nd wing of the 22nd regiment; the intervening ground is a sandy flat, exposed to sea breezes, but also to the nuisances above referred to. On the 3rd August, three days after the last fatal case in the 22nd, the corporal and a child aged four years were seized with cholera. The father died in 48 hours, and the child in 15 hours. A third attack occurred in another child of the same family. This case recovered.

There was no other case until six days later, the 9th August, when a woman belonging to the Royal Engineers, inhabiting a cottage in the same locality, was attacked and died in 56 hours.

First cases
within the
Garrison.

These six earlier cases all took place outside the garrison, and at some distance from the town. Next day, the 10th of August, was marked by a sudden and violent outburst of the disease in the Grand Casemates, 800 yards distant from the preceding cases, and cut off from the locality where they had occurred by the huge intervening mass of the rock and works. Early in the morning a private living in one of these casemates was seized and died in eight hours. During the afternoon and night other seven cases, two of a very severe character, occurred in the same barrack, and curiously enough on the same day, the 10th, a child of a civilian was suddenly seized with cholera, and died on board a lighter in the harbour, 140 yards distant from the nearest point of the grand casemates, and nearly 1,000 yards from the cottages where the previous cases had taken place.

Three days afterwards, on the 14th, two cases occurred, one in a soldier of the Royal Engineers, inhabiting one of the North Front cottages, the other in the south district, in a child of a civilian, living a mile and a half away from the nearest of the preceding cases. This case recovered.

On the 15th a fatal case occurred in a soldier in the North Front cottages.

On the 16th August two other cases occurred on the North Front, both in civilians: one fatal, in a native living at the limekiln; the other, which recovered, in a Spaniard living at the slaughter-house. On the same day a child in the North Front quarters was attacked.

On the 18th another fatal case occurred in the Grand Casemates.

These various localities are marked on map No. 1.

A question has been raised, as to whether the 22nd regiment did not bring cholera from Malta?

Affected
localities in
Spain.

The answer, I am of opinion, is given by the mere facts of the case: There is the highest probability that if the 22nd regiment had never landed at Gibraltar, they would have shared the immunity of those left on board the "Orontes;" that there would have been no cholera among the men, and that it was because they were exposed to the unhealthy conditions about to be described that two of them died.

Moreover, there is every probability that cholera was already in Spain when the 22nd arrived, and that it was about to become epidemic.

I have endeavoured to obtain the precise dates officially of the appearance of the disease in the Peninsula, but without success. The Colonial Office at Gibraltar, however, placed at my disposal the "Gibraltar Chronicle" and other documents, from which the following particulars have been abstracted. But it must be borne in mind

that the cases in Spain took place at dates anterior to those given below. These are mostly the dates of publication.

Gibraltar, North Front (22nd Regiment) - - - July 18	Carthagena - - - Sept. 1
Gibraltar, North Front cottages - Aug. 3	Bariana - - - " 6
Valencia,* Murcia, Alicante in suspicion - - - " 5	Albicete - - - " 6
Gibraltar Grand Casemates - - - " 10	Madrid - - - " 6
Valencia - - - - - " 12	Barcelona† - - - " 6
Malaga and Seville (season type) - - - " 12	Six towns in Valencia - - - " 6
Barcelona (sudden deaths from sporadic "colica") - - - " 12	Alcaniz (about 500 miles N.E. of Gibraltar) - - - " 6
Madrid, Valencia - - - - - " 14	Cultera - - - - - " 6
Gibraltar Town - - - - - " 19	Jativa - - - - - " 6
Cadiz - - - - - - - - - " 23	Caspe - - - - - " 6
Spanish cordon across neutral ground - - - - - " 24	Several towns in La Mancha - - - " 6
Barcelona (cholera) - - - - - " 25	Palma in Majorca - - - - - " 6
Manzinares - - - - - - - " 25	Many towns in Andalusia - - - " 6
	St. Roque - - - - - " 12
	Seville - - - - - - - " 15

M. Didiot, principal physician of military hospitals, in his climatology of Marseilles, shows that long before any of these dates cholera had appeared in Marseilles, where on June 6th and 9th two cholera cases, one fatal, took place. The last case occurred two days before the arrival of the ship "Stella" from Alexandria, which was at one time supposed to have imported the disease into France.

We have seen that cholera had appeared sporadically in Algeria on the 10th of July. The disease began to assume an epidemic character in that country at the end of August. Cholera is also stated to have been in Ceuta on the African side of the Straits before September 12th.

Making every allowance for difficulties in the way of obtaining correct information on such subjects in Spain, these facts published at the time are sufficient to show that before cholera was established in Gibraltar as an epidemic, the disease had already shown itself over many thousands of square miles of country, and that in reality it was nothing more than part of a cotemporaneous epidemic covering the eastern, central, and south-eastern districts of the Peninsula. It was in short part of the same great epidemic which destroyed multitudes of people in Asia, Europe, and Africa.

IV.—STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA IN THE GARRISON.

a Distribution of the earlier Epidemic Cases.

In describing the epidemic as it occurred among the civil population, it is necessary to premise, that for municipal purposes the town is divided into districts, marked on the accompanying map, No. 2, and each district is subdivided into houses. But these houses are not necessarily separate occupancies. Under the designation are included buildings of various sizes, with or without inner courts (patios), inhabited by numerous families, and also single rooms built in line, the whole line being counted as one house. Bearing this in mind;—the first cases which occurred among the civil population of the town of Gibraltar happened on the 19th August. Three cases, all fatal, occurred on this day. One in district 17, house 14, in the centre of the town, about 800 yards from the grand casemates. Another in district 11, house 37, at some distance to the northward. The third in district 21, house 11. This district is contiguous on the east to district 17. On the same day a sapper in the Town Range barracks, on the side of the street opposite to district 21, was seized and died in a few hours.

On the 20th there were six new cases, which occurred at distant points from each other. One of these took place in the South barracks, a mile South of the town, in a soldier of the 23rd regiment. This man got diarrhoea on the 18th at the North Front.

* The Minute book of the Gibraltar Board of Health has the following entry under date August 4th.—
"The Board took into consideration a communication from the Spanish authorities to the effect that arrivals from Valencia and its neighbourhood were subjected to a rigorous quarantine of observation, and decided that a quarantine of seven days be imposed on arrivals from thence having health on board." It thus appears that Valencia, 350 miles from Gibraltar, was placed in quarantine by Gibraltar at the instance of the Spanish authorities the day after the first case of cholera took place in the North Front Cottages, and 15 days before the first case occurred in the town of Gibraltar.

† The following extract regarding Barcelona is taken from the same Minute book under date September 6th.—
"A letter was read received from Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, dated 1st instant, informing the Governor that although the deaths from cholera at that place amounted to 20 daily, yet the disease was declared not to be epidemic, and clean bills of health were still issued." A reference to Tables IV. and V. will show that this considerable mortality at Barcelona was taking place a fortnight before cholera had arrived at its maximum at Gibraltar.

On the same day two fatal cases occurred in Portuguese, employed at the contractor's washing sheds on the North Front. A case, in a Spaniard who recovered, took place at the slaughter-house, North Front; and there were two fatal cases in houses 18 and 28, both in district 27, about 270 feet above the level of the sea. This district suffered greatly in the subsequent course of the epidemic.

On the 21st another fatal case occurred at the washing sheds; and there was a case, also fatal, in district 24, house 41, at the southern extremity of the town.

A case occurred at 9 a.m. on the 22d, in the person of a very intemperate man of the 9th regiment, on board the transport ship "Renown," lying at the new mole. This man went on board on the 21st, at 6.15 a.m., and was engaged in getting in the baggage. He was removed immediately to the hospital, and died in a few hours. The wing of the regiment, which was in perfect health, had embarked on board the transport on the 21st, but at a date subsequent to the appearance of the epidemic in the town.*

On the same day, the 22d, a case occurred in Buena Vista barracks, in the south district, at a considerable distance from any previous case. Another case happened in district 11, house 25, at the north end of the town, and a third at the Devil's Tower, North Front. These cases all died.

On the 23d August there was no case among the troops, but there were no fewer than 12 cases, half of which proved fatal, among the civil population of the town and North Front. The town cases were—in district 27, house 11; district 14, house 37; district 7, house 11; district 11, house 25; district 25, house 61; district 24, house 2; district 14, house 19; and in district 19, house 9, there were two cases on this day. There were three cases on the North Front, one at the Commissariat sheds and two at the slaughter-house.

On the 24th a fatal case occurred in a soldier of the Royal Artillery in Moorish Castle barracks. Another in district 17, house 14, in a civilian, who died. Another, which recovered, took place in a Portuguese at the North Front.

At this time the 78th Highlanders, who had disembarked from the "Windsor Castle" and "Renown" on the 15th and 17th August, were encamped at Windmill Hill, and on the 25th a case occurred in a soldier there. On the same day there were seven cases among civilians, two of which proved fatal. Four of these cases happened in district 24 (two in Gavinos' Asylum). One case occurred in district 19, another in district 14, and one in district 17.

On this day there was a fatal case in a child in the grand casemates. The 26th afforded seven cases amongst the civil population, five of which proved fatal. They occurred in districts 25, 19, and 17. In house 9 of district 19 three simultaneous cases occurred, and in house 7 two simultaneous cases. On the same day there was a fatal case in a child in Wellington Front.

On the 27th there were four cases, in districts 16, 19, 22, and 24.

On the 28th there were six civilian cases, in districts 5, 15, 17, and 26.

On the 29th a case occurred in a soldier of the 15th regiment in King's Bastion. Another case occurred in district 3, another in district 5, and a fourth on the same day at Catelan Bay, on the opposite side of the rock altogether.

On the 30th a soldier of the Royal Artillery was seized in the Town Range barracks, and on the same day there were three fatal cases in districts 22, 25, and 26.

On the 31st a case occurred in the 23d regiment in South barracks.

The earlier cases of the epidemic have been transferred to the accompanying map of Gibraltar No. I, which shows the locality and order of attack.†

They were scattered over the garrison at irregular distances and times, following in these respects the usual course of epidemic diseases.

There is no appearance of the disease having spread from any centre or centres, nor of its having been conveyed into the town in water from a well near the camp where

* Certain facts connected with the 9th regiment, and bearing on the history of cholera generally, were stated by Deputy Inspector-General Dr. Rutherford:—

The first battalion of the 9th was quartered in King's Bastion, Wellington Front, and Town Range. The left wing embarked on the 19th August for the Cape, on board the "Windsor Castle," and arrived all well. On the same day, the 19th of August, cholera appeared in the town of Gibraltar.

On the 21st the head-quarters' wing went on board the "Renown," and the next day, the 22d, the third day after cholera was in the town, the fatal case of cholera referred to in the text took place. The transport was hauled out into the bay and kept for 30 hours, and no subsequent case having occurred, she proceeded on her voyage. On the 5th September, a fortnight after the fatal case at Gibraltar, cholera broke out on board the "Renown," and lasted 14 days, till the 19th. It was fatal to the ship's surgeon, nine men, one woman, and several children. It is worthy of remark, that the period of outbreak on board corresponded to the period of maximum intensity of the epidemic in Gibraltar, although the "Renown" was at the time far on her voyage to the Cape. The left wing, which took its departure on the very day cholera broke out in the town, escaped. The head-quarters' wing, which left four days later, suffered.

† The map also shows the localities of all deaths from cholera on the north front, and in the south districts of the garrison. Map No. 2. shows the localities of all the civilian deaths in the town itself.

the first fatal case in 2nd battalion 22nd regiment occurred. Tables XII., XIV., and XV. which give the dates of death and the sources from which the sufferers had been supplied with water, show that there were 35 deaths from cholera among all classes of the population before a death occurred in a house, on August 27th, in which water from the north front camp well had been used.

There were outbreaks in certain localities of more than usual severity, but the history of these early cases shows that the epidemic of 1865 did not differ in its progress from other epidemics of cholera.

It may be useful, before proceeding further, to compare the distribution of the earlier Epidemic cases of cholera in 1865 with the epidemic of 1860, the details of which for the civil of 1860. population are given in Table VII. prepared by the police authorities from their records.

The first case of this epidemic appeared on August 14th, 1860. The first cases among the civil population of Gibraltar in 1865 occurred on August 19th, and on both occasions a fatal case occurred in the same district, No. 21. The last case of the epidemic of 1860 occurred on November 30th in the same district, No. 21, where the disease began. The last case of the epidemic of 1865 took place on October 27th.

On the 15th August 1860 an outbreak took place in the Casemate barracks, and four soldiers were attacked. We have already seen that on the 10th August 1865 there were eight attacks in the same barracks. In both years the first cases among the troops within the fortress occurred in the Casemated barracks.

The epidemic of 1860 began in the town, and broke out in the North Front on the 9th September. The epidemic of 1865 began at the North Front in the same cottages which were its earliest seat on the North Front in 1860, and afterwards attacked the town.

In 1860 the number of attacks and deaths was as follows :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Soldiers - -	50	31
Soldiers' wives and children - -	18	10
Civilians - -	68	36
Convicts - -	58*	13
Total - -	194	90

* Including choleraic diarrhoea.

The approximate total attacks among all classes in 1865 were about 1,100, and the total deaths at least 568.

The epidemic of 1860 was scattered over the town just as the earlier cases were in the epidemic of 1865. Both epidemics followed the same law of progress, modified however by the fact that the epidemic of 1865 was sevenfold more fatal than that of 1860.

Both epidemics attacked the same houses in the manner frequently observed in other unhealthy localities. In 1860, 27 dwelling houses in the town of Gibraltar yielded 35 fatal cases.

During the epidemic of 1865, there were 40 deaths from cholera in 17 of the same houses.

In 1860, in 18 houses there were cholera cases not fatal.

In 1865, eight of these houses yielded 14 deaths from cholera.

b. Distribution of Cholera among the Civil Population.

The next point of interest relates to the localities chiefly affected by the epidemic of 1865. The most correct index to these will be to take deaths rather than cases. People may differ as to the symptoms constituting cholera. The death is a fact. I shall show the distribution of this mortality first for the civil population.

Table VIII. prepared by the police gives the locality of every civilian cholera death, and Table IX. gives the deaths in each house. The following abstract of this table, if compared with Maps 1 and 2, will show exactly where the epidemic was localised among the civil population.

The population of the districts has been added from Table III.

Districts	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths per 1000.	Districts.	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths per 1000.
North Front -	323	20	62	North (Town)			
Catelan Bay -	401	2	5	Districts :			
North (Town)				20	18	—	—
Districts :				21	646	13	20
1	126	2	16	22	424	9	21
2	740	9	12	23	16	1	62
3	940	33	35	24	1066	29	27
4	149	2	13.4	25	1097	32	29
5	848	15	17.6	26	798	36	46
6	309	3	10	27	862	64	78
7	211	5	23.6	28	32	2	63
8	154	—	—	South Districts:			
9	234	6	25.6	1	337	5	15
10	266	2	7.5	2	179	—	—
11	656	16	24.3	3	769	14	18
12	285	4	14	4	53	1	19
13	409	5	12	5	110	5	36
14	609	14	23	6	212	2	9
15	365	8	21.9	7	123	3	24
16	473	8	17	8, 9, and 10.	238	—	—
17	493	10	20	Lighters -	—	4	—
18	346	9	26	Total - -	—	408	—
19	446	15	33				

These death-rates for the town and south districts require some slight correction, which there are no means of applying. The population of the districts given in this table is the fixed resident population, amounting in all to 13,018 for the town of Gibraltar, and to 2,021 for the south districts of the garrison. But the alien floating population, whose dwelling-places are not fixed, amounted to 1,732 for the town, and to 96 for the south districts. On the other hand, many of this class fled from the garrison when cholera appeared. The numbers on which the death-rates are calculated for the North Front and Catelan Bay include the floating population.

The first result evident on the face of the table is, that the proportion of deaths to the population varied greatly in different districts of the town. The death-rates were in some districts 12 per 1000 and under, while in other districts they were as high as 20, 27, 33, 46, 63, and 78 per 1000. An apparently anomalous peculiarity of the epidemic was the fact of the death-rate being highest in the most elevated and exposed districts of the town, while the lower districts comparatively escaped.

By grouping the districts approximately into zones of different altitudes we obtain the following death-rates for each altitude :—

	Height in feet above mean watermark.	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Cholera per 1000.
Under 30 - - - -	-	1842	33	17.
30 to 150 - - - -	-	7539	171	22.6
150 to 250 and upwards -	-	3673	149	40.

These facts are sufficient to prove that altitude by itself is no protection against cholera, for during the late epidemic it is an unquestionable fact that the disease was most fatal in houses built on some of the best sites in the garrison. I shall afterwards show why this was the case.

The preceding table shows that the fixed and moveable civil population of the North Front was 323, and that the deaths from cholera amounted to 20, giving a death-rate of 62 per 1000.

The death-rate from cholera in the closely peopled town of Gibraltar itself, calculated on fixed and floating population, was 27 per 1000.

In the south districts, with a fixed and floating population of 2,116, there were 29 deaths from cholera, a mortality of 13.7 per 1000. Half of this death-rate however occurred in one single district out of 10 where the population is most dense and the sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

An important element in the history of epidemics is the proportion of deaths which takes place in each house. Table VIII. gives data of this class for 209 houses, but in

Effect of altitude.

Death rates in divisions of Gibraltar.

dealing with the facts it is necessary to repeat what has been already stated, namely that a "house" in Gibraltar usually includes several occupancies or families; bearing this in mind, the following abstract shows the distribution of cholera deaths in 1865 according to "houses."

Deaths per House.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.	Seven.	Eight.	Ten.	Twelve.
Number of houses -	128	43	19	7	5	3	1	1	1	1

It thus appears that 61 per cent. of "houses" or groups of population attacked, yield one death each. Table VIII. shows that the number of deaths in each group depended to a certain extent on the number of population it contained, but it also shows that the mortality in groups was influenced by some other conditions besides the numbers of population.

Table XII. contains data from which the deaths on each floor of all the "houses" can be deduced. But in order to estimate the value of the facts we should require to know the population on each floor, and also the position of houses with regard to sloping ground behind. Apart from all other exciting causes of cholera, it has long been known that damp stagnant air caused by immediate proximity of higher ground behind dwellings is a powerful predisposing cause of disease, and as the houses where most of the deaths took place in Gibraltar are built on rapidly sloping ground near the rock and across the natural fall of the drainage, the probabilities are that all the floors of houses in such situations, except the highest floors, are more or less affected by position.

Of 330 deaths, the table shows that 176 took place on ground floors, that 136 deaths occurred on 1st and 2nd floors, and that there were only 18 deaths in rooms above the 2nd floor.

c. Distribution of Cholera in Barracks.

I next proceed to give similar statistical data for the barracks.

The influence of each barrack on the amount of cholera among troops quartered in it cannot be precisely ascertained, because as soon as cholera appeared in the most unfavourable barracks the men were very properly camped out.

This course was followed with the troops in the Grand Casemates, Orange Bastion, and King's Bastion.

The following table gives the occupation of the barracks in July 1865, together with the number of cases of diarrhœa and cholera, and the mortality from cholera in each barrack from the beginning to the end of the epidemic. It will be seen that all the cholera cases which occurred in Orange Bastion and King's Bastion, the two worst barracks in the garrison, proved fatal.

Name of Barrack.	Corps occupying each barrack in July 1865.	Average Strength in each barrack in July 1865.	Epidemic cases from each barrack.				Deaths from Cholera per 1000
			Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Grand Casemates - - - - -	2/15	613	15	—	11	3	4·3
Do. - - - - -	R.A.	75					
Moorish Castle - - - - -	R.A.	77					
Orange Bastion - - - - -	R.A.	78	23	—	7	5	65
Prince Albert's Front - - - - -	R.A.	102	6	—	5	5	65
King's Bastion - - - - -	R.A.	49	15	—	2	1	9
Wellington Front - - - - -	1/9	412	2	—	4	4	71
Gunner's Barrack - - - - -	1/9	412	10	—	7	5	12
Town Range - - - - -	R.A.	12	—	—	2	—	—
Do. - - - - -	1/9	102	19	—	2	2	8
Hargrave's Barrack - - - - -	R.E.	127					
Jumpers Bastion - - - - -	R.E.	95					
South Barracks - - - - -	R.A.	79	20	—	2	1	9
Rosia Stone Barracks - - - - -	R.A.	77	10	—	—	—	—
Buena Vista Barracks - - - - -	4 B.R.A. 2/23	693	9	—	13	10	14
" Huts - - - - -	R.A.	77	6	—	4	1	13
Windmill Hill Barrack - - - - -	2/23 & 32	276	29	—	8	4	14
Europa Huts - - - - -	86 & R.E.	252	12	—	4	4	16
Defensible Barrack - - - - -	86	284	3	—	4	2	7
Brewery do. - - - - -	2/23 & 32	378	16	—	10	8	21
Windmill Hill Huts - - - - -	R.A.	76	5	—	—	—	—
Catelan Bay - - - - -	R.A.	44	3	—	—	—	—
	86	62	—	—	1	—	—
	86	63	1	—	3	1	11

The numbers in the table are too small to admit of their being used for any other than a very general comparison of the barracks with each other.

The death-rates are nevertheless in some instances very high.

Cholera was distributed over the barracks and hospital much in the same manner as it was in houses of the civil population. Table XIV. gives the localities of nearly all the cholera cases among troops in permanent buildings; we learn from it that the disease attacked the inmates of 73 barrack rooms, casemates, and wards, of this number 56 rooms, or 77 per cent. of the whole number, yielded a single case per room; 10 rooms had two cases each; six rooms had three cases and in one room there were four cases.

Out of 110 cases there were 70 among men occupying ground floor rooms. There were 35 cases on first floors and five on a second floor.

d. Distribution of Cholera in Married Quarters.

The first fatal case of diarrhœa in a soldier's family took place in an infant a month old, at Windmill Hill huts, as early as June 3d, 1865. The next important case (which recovered) was that of a child above six years of age at the married quarters, Moorish Castle, on the 4th July. The next case was in a child a year old at King's Bastion on July 31st. Another case took place at Moorish Castle on August 1st. On August 4th and 5th there were two cases, one of which proved fatal in Wellington Front, and the other at the North Front. On the 10th August three cases took place in soldiers' wives in the Grand Casemates. On the same day there were seven cholera cases among the troops in this barrack. I have thought it desirable to show the relation in date between these early diarrhœa cases and the outbreak of cholera. As already stated, the first fatal case of cholera amongst the civil population within the garrison did not occur until the 19th August.

The earliest case of cholera in a soldier's family was on August 3d in one of the North Front cottages. There was another in the same locality on the 9th August and another on the 16th. The first cholera case in a soldier's family within the garrison was in the Grand Casemates on August 30th.

After this date diarrhœa and cholera appeared in various classes of married quarters all over the rock. The last case of cholera occurred at Windmill Hill huts on October 18th in a child, the case proved fatal next day.

The amount of diarrhœa and cholera in the principal groups of quarters is shown in the following abstract of table XV. But it is necessary to repeat here, that the tables only include the more important cases of diarrhœa among soldiers and their families. A very large number of cases were not recorded.

Married Quarters.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Moorish Castle - - - -	37	—	7	5
Prince Albert's Front - - -	1	—	—	—
North Front - - - -	1	—	4	3
Hargrave's Barracks - - -	3	—	1	1
King's Bastion - - - -	9	1	1	1
Crutchets Ramp - - - -	1	—	1	—
Buena Vista - - - -	—	—	1	1
Grand Casemates - - - -	11	3	2	2
Wellington Front - - - -	2	1	1	1
Town Range - - - -	5	—	2	1
Buena Vista Huts - - - -	2	1	1	1
Windmill Hill Barracks - - -	—	—	1	1
Windmill Hill Camp - - - -	9	4	1	1
Europa Pass - - - -	6	1	—	—
Europa Huts - - - -	2	1	2	2
Soldiers' Home - - - -	6	—	2	2
South Barracks - - - -	—	—	1	1

There are no means of ascertaining with sufficient accuracy the numbers of women and children in each class of quarters, so that the per-centages of cases and deaths cannot be given.

Table XV. shows the localities of cholera cases in each group of quarters. We learn from it that out of 23 rooms the particulars of which are given, 21 rooms yielded a single case each, and that there were two rooms with two cases each.

As regards floors attacked the same table shows that all the cases with two or three exceptions took place on ground floors.

e. Distribution of Cholera among Convicts.

As already stated, the average number of convicts employed on the rock during the epidemic was 850, among whom there were 79 cases of cholera and 54 deaths. At the time of the outbreak these convicts were employed as labourers all over the rock and were seized after working in various places both affected and unaffected in the neighbourhood. A number of cases occurred also in the convict prison among prisoners and officers.

V.—LOCAL PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF CHOLERA.*1.—Sanitary Condition of the North Front.*

The two first epidemic cases occurred, as we have seen, in soldiers of the 22nd regiment who left Malta on the 6th July on board the "Orontes." On that date the regiment embarked in perfect health, together with a number of time-expired men, invalids, women, and children. During the four days' voyage to Gibraltar there was only one new case of sickness on board (heart disease); the regiment disembarked and was encamped at Gibraltar on the 10th; at 9 o'clock p.m. of the 18th, eight days after disembarkation, and 12 days after the regiment had left Malta, the first fatal case of cholera occurred; next day, on the morning of the 19th, the wing in which the case happened was embarked and reached its destination, the Mauritius, without any further casualty; the other wing was on the same day moved to another camp; on the 31st July a fatal case occurred in it, whereupon this wing was also embarked and reached the Mauritius also without further casualty. We have seen that the disease was exclusively confined to men who had been encamped on the neutral ground, while not a single case took place among the other soldiers, women, and children who were carried in the same transport from Malta either during the voyage to Gibraltar or during their subsequent passage to England, and that the earliest cases of cholera among residents took place on the North Front 800 yards distant from the camp where the second fatal case happened. On making inquiry whether any direct communication could be traced between the case in camp and the first cases in the cottage, it was stated by one of the medical officers that he had been informed that certain blankets which had been sent away from the camp for the purpose of being destroyed had been kept by the sergeant who was attacked. The evidence of the fact was, however, indirect and unsatisfactory; it is nevertheless necessary that it should be stated here in order that its value, if it has any, may be estimated with reference to other facts about to be mentioned.*

Let us next see, how far the occurrence of these earlier epidemic cases may not have been dependent on the bad sanitary condition of the North Front.

The North Front is an area of nearly flat sandy ground raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, lying between the Bay of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and extending northward from the rock to the boundary of the neutral ground which intervenes between the North Front and the Spanish lines. Its length from south to north may be taken approximately at 1,000 yards, and its breadth from east to west is about the same.

Originally a sandy flat, lying between two seas, it was no doubt a healthy locality so far as regards subsoil and local position, and it has been in times past the chief camping ground of the garrison, and also of the civil population during severe epidemics. On these occasions it has always been found highly advantageous to remove to the North Front both troops and people from the close unhealthy barracks and houses within the garrison. No doubt it would be found so still, but whether it would be found similarly advantageous in its present sanitary condition, and while an epidemic constitution prevails, to place on it bodies of troops from a locality more healthy than itself is another question.

The state of the North Front appears, first, to have excited attention after the late epidemic of cholera, and since then an inquiry has been carried out by a special Board,

* With reference to the opinion that pestilential diseases are transmissible by woollen fabrics, it may be interesting to insert the following facts from the "Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers." After showing, that the annual amount of old woollen rags ("Shoddy") used in the manufacture of cloths &c., in the United Kingdom is about 74½ millions of pounds, of which 22½ millions of pounds are imported, the Commissioners say, "These woollen rags are collected, packed in bales, and are imported from Russia, Egypt, Turkey, the entire area of Europe, India, China, and in fact from all parts of the world where woollen garments are worn, and rags are produced and can be collected. They come to Yorkshire from districts where plague, fever, small-pox, and loathsome skin diseases extensively prevail. The bales are opened and the rags are sorted by human fingers before being placed in machines which break up, tear, separate, and cleanse the fibre for manufacturing uses. According to the evidence we obtained, no disease has ever broken out amongst the persons who so manipulate these old woollen rags." The "shoddy" trade has been in existence for half a century.

appointed by Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., the Governor, whose Report will be found in Appendix No. XVI. The result of this inquiry, together with the results of my own inspection, I now proceed to give. In doing this, it will be necessary to refer to the map in order that the facts in regard to the medical topography and water supply of the North Front may be more easily understood.

North Front
nuisances.

The North Front being the only available vacant ground belonging to the garrison has been used for a variety of purposes. A considerable and central area of the ground has been occupied by the garrison cemetery. Complaints have been made by the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar (Appendix No. XVII) as to absence of proper regulations in the use of this cemetery, and at the time of the late epidemic, nuisance from it was complained of in affected cottages in the vicinity. To the east of the cemetery are the Commissariat cattle sheds, close to which are the slaughter-houses. To the north-west of the cemetery and between it and the margin of the bay are extensive manured and irrigated gardens of great importance to the garrison on account of their affording supplies of fresh vegetables; but these gardens interfere to some extent with the free circulation of pure air over the usual camping ground of the troops which lies between them and the bay.

The entire sea margin between high and low water close to the camping ground, and for a considerable distance along the bay, is covered with rotten sea-weed and other decaying refuse, giving off most offensive odours in warm weather, and as the camp is about 100 yards from the beach, the smell from it is sometimes a great nuisance. There are no drained latrines belonging to the camp. There are moveable latrine boxes placed in a building between the camp and the bay, and these are emptied into the water at a short distance from the shore. It is possible that in certain states of the wind and tide part of the matter may be carried back towards the shore, and may tend to increase the nuisance arising from it.

It will afterwards be seen that there is considerable probability also that sewage matter from the public privy and grand casemate latrines discharged at the Waterport is carried by currents to the beach at the camping ground.

The North Front cottages where the first cholera cases took place are without drainage, and had a common privy behind them, with a cesspit full of soil.

The slaughter-houses are paved with rough flags, laid with open joints; there is no ventilation; the yards are badly paved. From each slaughter-house there is a large open drain built of thin bricks, apparently laid in sand, with joints open, loose, and absorbent; these drains terminate on the sand at a considerable distance above high-water mark, and the blood, offal, and animal excrement, which is but partially washed down the drains, find a lodgment in the sand, and decompose under the burning sun.

Close to the slaughter-houses are dilapidated sheds where tripe is made. The paving of the yard is bad, and there is a well in it for supplying the requisite water. The smell of this place when visited by the Board of Inquiry was so horrible that the members of the Board could not remain in it.

Certain private cattle sheds in the immediate vicinity of the slaughter-houses are also in a very bad and unhealthy condition.

All along the space which lies between these buildings and the sea (the Mediterranean) enormous quantities of bones, offal, and dead animals are constantly buried and exhumed at regular intervals for sale or exportation; the practice gives rise at all times to so much nuisance that equestrians and others are compelled to keep away from the neighbourhood. When the bones are exhumed in hot weather, or during easterly winds, the smell near the spot is unbearable, and is distinctly perceptible across the whole width of the peninsula. Quantities of bones were likewise found in the gardens close to the first camping ground of the 22nd regiment.

Close to the cemetery, and near the centre of the North Front, are two wooden huts used by a contractor who washes the bedding of the troops. Water for this purpose is obtained from wells; but the water after having been used for washing, instead of being drained away, is passed into an open pit in the cemetery. This pit is 50 feet long, 6 feet broad, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The pit was found running over, and saturating the ground to a considerable distance. Large quantities of gas were disengaged from its surface, and the smell of it was sensibly felt a long way to leeward. In the same locality there is a space for washing tents, and all the foul water is thrown away on the surface to evaporate or sink into the soil.

The state of the inundation between the North Front and the works also requires notice. For a number of years this water area has gradually become shallowed by dust and sand blown from the roads and North Front; and when the water is unusually low there is a nuisance from it. A shallow expanse of stagnant brackish water is a not

unlikely source of malaria; and among other improvements it is desirable that the inundation should be cleared out, so as to ensure a sufficient depth of water over its bed.

A fact worthy of notice, bearing on the sanitary condition of the North Front, was stated by the medical officer in charge at the time it occurred. In the bay, at no great distance from the first camping ground occupied by the 22nd regiment, there was at the time a wreck in the process of being broken up. It appears to have been in a bad, rotten condition, and the smell from it frequently reached the shore and passed over the camping ground.

At the latter end of August or beginning of September 1865, a month or more after the 22nd regiment had left the North Front altogether, three Portuguese, who were at work breaking up the wreck, sleeping on shore at night under any shelter they could find, were seized with cholera, and two died. About the same time a man was found lying in the open air in the same locality, near the Spanish lines, ill of cholera.

A reference to the map No. 1 will show the relative position of the camps and cottages where cholera appeared and these various sources of unhealthiness.

It has been already stated that out of a total civilian population of 323, located in the miserable cottages on the North Front, 20 died. A reference to Table VIII will show that 16 out of these 20 deaths took place in cottages at the Commissariat, washing and cattle sheds, at the slaughter-houses and Devil's Tower, all in the immediate vicinity of the nuisances described above.

The facts now stated are sufficient to show how easy it is to bestow on a healthy area of ground conditions of unhealthiness similar to those found in densely peopled, uncared-for, town districts.

Besides these various sources of atmospheric impurity well known to be of the highest importance when cholera is about to appear, both troops and civil population were supplied with bad water. Condition of
Water
Supply.

In the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" attention was called to the unwholesome quality of water drawn from the North Front wells. There are 19 of these wells, most of them in use for certain purposes.

The particulars in regard to them are given in Appendix X; and there are four wells, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the table, which are of special importance in this inquiry.

As soon as cholera appeared in the 22nd regiment suspicions were excited as to the quality of the water the men had been using, and steps were taken, by an examination of the wells, to ascertain how far this water might have occasioned the attacks.

A reference to plan No. 3, will show the relation of the camping ground occupied by the 22nd regiment to the water-supply for the troops, and also to the unwholesome sea-beach already referred to.

All the North Front wells are dug in the same loose sandy subsoil. They differ only in their distance from the sea-margin and in their relation to the sea-level.

Well No. 1 is 200 yards from the high-water line. The level of its bottom is two inches below mean water-level. The usual depth of water in it is 1 foot 9 inches. Water from this well is carted into Gibraltar for the use of the civil population.

Well No. 2 is 150 yards from the sea-line. Its bottom is level with mean-water, and the depth of water in it is 1 foot 9 inches. This well is exclusively used by troops in camp, and from it the 22nd regiment derived its supply at the time of the cholera.

No. 3 well is 80 yards from the sea. Its bottom is 16 inches below mean-water level. The depth of water in it is 2 feet. The water is raised by pumping-machinery into a tank, from which it is conveyed by a pipe along the watering jetty for the supply of the shipping.

Well No. 4 (Plan No. 1) is 83 yards from the beach; the depth of water in it is 3 feet 4 inches, and its bottom is 3 feet 2 inches below high-water level. The water from this well is carted into Gibraltar for the supply of the troops there.

The rise and fall of the tides in the bay is from 3 to 4 feet, and hence it follows that at every rise of the tide the level of the sea is 25 inches above the bottom of well No. 1, which supplies the civil population. It is 24 inches above the bottom of well No. 2, which supplies the troops in camp; it is 3 feet 4 inches above the bottom of well No. 3, from which the shipping is supplied, and 3 feet 4 inches above the bottom of well No. 4, from which water is carted to the troops in Gibraltar.

A reference to the table will show that all these North Front wells are sunk below high-water level in the bay, and that the surface of the water in the wells varies from a few inches to little more than a foot above the level of high water. In one instance, that of well No. 3, which affords water for shipping, high-water level is actually 19 inches above the surface of the water in the well.

The only sources from which these wells can derive their water is from rainfall filtering through the sand vertically, or from sea-water filtering into the sand horizontally, after having passed through putrid refuse matters lying all along the beach.

The outbreak of cholera in the 22nd regiment led to an analysis being made of well No. 2 about a week after the first fatal case occurred in the regiment. The following is the result of this analysis, made by Staff-Surgeon Barrow :—

	Grains per gallon.
Chloride of sodium - - - - -	- 20·99
Carbonate of lime - - - - -	- 11·55
Other lime salts, principally sulphates and chlorides -	- 5·23
Salts of magnesia, principally sulphate and carbonate -	- 2·90
Organic matter (probably vegetable) -	- 3·24
Free carbonic acid (cubic inches) - - -	- 2·40

Dr. Barrow makes the following remarks on the quality of the water :—“ Being brackish, and containing so large a quantity of mineral and organic matter, the water, if drunk, is particularly liable to cause dyspepsia and headache, uneasiness or actual pain in the stomach, cramps, vomiting, and diarrhoea ; and, in fact, it is quite unfit for consumption, and should never be used unless purified.” “ None of the processes remove the excessive quantity of salt, which would always render it injudicious to use the water while other could be procured.”

The quality of water from the adjacent well, No. 3, has also been brought under consideration since the Gibraltar epidemic by the following occurrences (Appendix XI. B.) :—

On the 5th of June 1866, nearly 10 months after the cholera deaths in the 22nd regiment, and seven months after the last case of cholera in Gibraltar, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer “ Poonah,” having left Alexandria for Southampton on the 28th May, took a supply of water on board at Gibraltar, which was sent to the ship in casks by the company's agent there.

With this water two iron tanks in the fore-part of the steamer, each capable of containing 1,200 gallons, were filled.

During the voyage from Gibraltar to England this water was used by the whole of the crew and by the second-class passengers, in number 118 persons.

On the 9th June, while the vessel was in the English Channel, one of the ship's firemen, a delicate, weakly man, was taken ill early in the morning, after having drunk copiously of the water on coming up heated from the engine-room. This man died of cholera the same day.

Another fireman, who had not complained to the surgeon before arriving at Southampton, was reported to have suffered from severe diarrhoea after arrival. He got medicine from a druggist, but continued his work till the afternoon of the 13th, at which time he went home to see a sick child ; remained there and died on the 19th, of cholera. Some others of the firemen had suffered slightly from relaxation of the bowels, but there were no more cholera cases.

These occurrences led to an inquiry as to the quality of the water which the men had used, and an analysis of samples taken from the well, made by Professor Taylor of Guy's Hospital, whose report I have seen, gave the following general results :—

	Grains per gallon.*
Mineral matter fixed at a red heat, consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia and common salt -	- 37·6
Organic matter and matter volatile at a red heat -	- 5·4
	<u>43·</u>

When the bottle containing the water was opened it gave out an offensive smell, mostly due to the escape of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The water was of a slightly yellowish colour, and somewhat opalescent. It deposited very little mechanical impurity.

When distilled the product had lost the sulphuretted hydrogen, but retained an offensive odour resembling that of decomposed sewage.

This water is believed to have been wholly or partly drawn from the tank above ground already mentioned, into which water is raised by pumping from well No. 3.

After the cholera had appeared on board the “ Poonah” samples of water from all the wells, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were sent from Gibraltar to Woolwich for analysis by Mr. Abel, and his report, (Appendix XI) dated October 13th, 1866, gives the following numerical results, in grains per gallon :—

* An independent examination made by Dr. Parkes, professor of hygiene at the Army Medical School, Netley, agrees closely with Dr. Taylor's analysis.

		I.	II.	III.
Total dissolved constituents	-	36°	41°	47°
Carbonate of lime	- - -	11°14	9°64	10°94
Sulphate of lime	- - -	4°08	8°16	9°20
Nitrate of lime	- - -	1°75	1°75	2°00
Carbonate of magnesia	- - -	6°30	5°77	7°87
Chloride of sodium	- - -	10°63	13°10	14°16
Organic matter	- - -	1°50	2°00	2°10
Hardness—Clark's test	- - -	23°	26°	30°

The analyses made by different chemists differ from each other. The difference is probably due in part to the season when water was taken from the wells, which might influence the amount of rain-water in the sand, partly to the tides, and partly to the demand which may have been made on the wells for water, at the time samples were taken.

Mr. Abel's analyses show clearly that the relative distance of the wells from the sea and the relative level of the bottom of each well with regard to the tide level in the bay have an important influence on the quality of the water. They show that sea-water, containing more or less dissolved organic matter probably derived from the foul beach, finds its way through the sand and mixes in varying proportions with water proceeding from rainfall, according to the level of the water in the wells and their respective distances from the tidal line.

The position of all the wells is bad. The water supplied by all of them is impure, variable in quality, and not to be depended on, so much so that the use of water from any of these wells can only be justified on the plea that no better water is available, and there can, I conceive, be no doubt that any of them would be dangerous to health if used during an epidemic period. This danger would be increased if the water were kept until decomposition had begun, for Dr. Taylor's report shows that under such circumstances water from the well nearest the sea, and from which the "Poonah" was supplied, becomes a species of diluted sewage.

In so far as concerns the local predisposing causes of cholera at the North Front, the facts, whether as regards troops or civil population, have differed in no respect from those usually observed during similar outbreaks of this disease elsewhere. Summary of local causes.

There was atmospheric impurity from nuisances on land and along the sea-beach, from filthy unregulated slaughter houses, cattle sheds, tripe houses, decomposing bones, and carcasses of animals. An unregulated burial ground, want of drainage, cesspits close to the affected cottages, bad water, and an epidemic constitution prevailing all over the Mediterranean countries. The predisposing elements of disease were present. They manifested themselves in the usual manner, and destroyed life both among the troops and civil population.

2.—Sanitary Condition of Houses where Deaths from Cholera took place in the Town of Gibraltar.

I have already described the general distribution of epidemic cases among the civil population, and shall next proceed to analyse in detail facts regarding the sanitary condition of dwelling houses, obtained partly by inspection, partly from the Returns, Appendix XII.

As already stated the late epidemic at Gibraltar presented the apparent anomaly of being most intense and fatal among the highest levels of the town, while the lower levels comparatively escaped. Causes of high death-rates at greatest altitudes.

These higher levels, besides being covered with a very inferior class of cottage property, crowded by a poor population, are most deficient in sanitary arrangements.

The lines of houses are generally built street over street, from the level of the sea up to an elevation of nearly 300 feet on the steep side of the rock, across the natural fall of the drainage; and many are constructed on narrow terraces, or rather steps, in such a way that the entire line of back wall is either built against a vertical section of earth or rock, or the rock itself forms the wall.

The structural defects of this class of houses are shown in the ground plan, No. 4, prepared by Mr. Roberts, Assistant Surveyor, of part of district 27, where cholera was most severe and fatal.

The houses numbered in the plan contain a population of about 200 persons, of whom 27 died of cholera. The ground plan shows great crowding of houses on surface area,

narrow passages, obstructed at the ends by cross walls and buildings, and by a large common privy at A for the entire population of both sexes.

This is a hole over an open drain, communicating directly with steep lines of sewers, up which sewer air rises from the lower districts of the town, and the smell from it is perceptible 30 or 40 yards away.

The plan shows simply the arrangement of buildings, but their relation to adjoining levels will be better estimated from the cross section, showing the slope of ground, and the manner in which the lines of houses are disposed in reference to it. The section is drawn to scale, and gives an excellent idea of the way in which most of the houses and patios along the higher levels, where cholera was most fatal, are more or less arranged with respect to the sloping ground in their vicinity. Making every allowance for other sanitary defects in these higher districts, there can, in my opinion, be no doubt that the relation of many buildings to the hill slopes above has exerted a powerful influence in predisposing their inhabitants to cholera.

During epidemics of cholera, even in the cooler climate of Great Britain, there have been many instances of the disease appearing by preference in houses similarly situated.

Damp walls and floors, and malaria arising from these, have in such cases acted as determining causes of local outbreaks. In a town like Gibraltar, where nothing had yet been done to improve its sanitary condition before the epidemic of 1865 appeared, the whole population was more or less exposed to the same sanitary defects; but the one special defect, which was mainly confined to the higher districts, was the nature of the house property and the manner in which the ground had been built on. Much, no doubt, may be done to improve the sanitary condition of even the worst of these houses, but they will always be liable to epidemics from their structure and their position with reference to the higher ground.

Notwithstanding these natural disadvantages of sloping ground, such ground can be built on with safety, provided all buildings be kept at a distance from sections of rock, or of earth, sufficient (say 20 feet) to admit of free ventilation between the back wall and the higher ground, so as to cut off damp and malaria. Care must also be taken to divert all water from the higher levels from the sites of houses.

A comparison of these obvious principles with those on which the houses shown on Plan 4 have been built will enable any one to estimate the probable effect of this element of bad local position on the intensity of cholera in those districts.

Predisposing
causes of
cholera
in the Town.

I shall next proceed to give a brief abstract of the other predisposing causes of disease brought out by this inquiry as these exist more or less among the entire civil population of the town.

In discussing this part of the subject with medical officers of districts, there was a general concurrence of opinion in regard to the following as being among the more prominent predisposing causes of epidemic attacks. Overcrowding, bad water supply, bad drainage, cesspits, dirty houses, dirty habits, spirit drinking, in reference to which it was stated that cholera had carried off all the worst drunkards.

Return No. XII., filled up by the police from forms sent to them for the purpose, gives the sanitary condition of every house where deaths from cholera occurred, and I shall select from it the chief data of a practical kind bearing on the subject.

In the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" it was shown not only that the state of the sewerage was most dangerous to health, but that the entire front of the town, including the line wall barracks, from the Waterport southwards, was exposed to malaria from the decomposition of sewage thrown into shallow sea-water within the breakwater directly outside the line wall, by numerous badly arranged sewer outlets. Besides this evil there is another of great magnitude. Close to the Waterport are the markets of the town, to which there is continual influx of people, for whose accommodation a public privy is provided, the soil from which passes directly into the small harbour to the north of the Devil's Tongue battery. Into the same place the latrines of the grand casemates likewise discharge their contents. The foul matter is carried from this point to the northward and has polluted the shore to a considerable distance. It is stated that this nuisance extends even as far as the usual camping ground on the North Front.

Nuisance from the breakwater was experienced in the barracks within the line wall during the cholera, and recently cases of fever of a bilious remittent type are said to have shown themselves among the civil population in the vicinity. One case proved fatal.

A fatal case of fever has also recently occurred in an officer who had been on duty at the Waterport guard, not without suspicion of having been aggravated by this

nuisance. These recent occurrences are sufficient to show in how precarious a state the public health is at the present time, on account of the condition of the drainage outlets.

On looking at Plan No. 2 it appears as if the mortality from cholera had been chiefly confined to the lines of main sewers and drains. We learn from Table XII. that 268 deaths from cholera took place in drained streets and courts, and that there were only 26 deaths in undrained streets and courts. State of Sewerage.

These figures taken by themselves would lead to error, because most of the streets and courts have been drained in one way or another. It is however certain from the facts that the drainage of the town, such as it is, has not only been of no advantage but has been of great injury to the public health. In the report already referred to, the dangerous character of existing drainage works was pointed out, and an examination recently made has proved that the statements in that report were perfectly warranted by the facts. The present sewerage of the town was commenced in 1815, at a period when little was known of the principles on which towns should be drained. The sewers are of very large dimensions, generally they have flat bottoms, their construction is of the roughest character, and sometimes no mortar is used for the purpose; there has been no attempt at uniformity of fall; some lines are laid almost horizontally, while in others the fall is excessive; sometimes the cover of the sewer is open and allows foul gases to escape; no means of flushing were provided, and some of the sewers were found loaded with deposit, except where the house drains were choked up and retained the foul matter in them, so as to keep it out of the sewers.

The house drains are even worse than sewers with which they communicate for they are nothing but cesspits opening into the *patios* by gratings, privies, or sinks. In most instances the *patios* are entered by a small door, shut at night, and as the *patios* are rarely more than four or five yards square, and as the only ventilation of the rooms is from the *patios*, the entire drainage system of the town appears almost to have been specially contrived to supply the houses with sewer air.

On Plan 5 (A) are given sketch sections of existing sewers, and also a sketch of the manner in which the present drainage system pollutes the air of the *patios*.

The experience of the late epidemic has afforded disastrous evidence as to the influence of this special cause in increasing the severity of cholera, and has justified, if any justification had been required, the decision come to by the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar, that the existing sewers and drains must be destroyed, and the whole system relaid on sound principles, so as to collect and convey away the town sewage to a safe outlet in the bay.

Until this great improvement is completed in combination with an improved water supply, the health of the garrison will be at the mercy of any epidemic which may happen to be in the air.

The surface paving of courts, *patios*, and other places where cholera prevailed, when compared with the mortality, gives the following results:— Paving.

There were 124 deaths in places where the paving was *bad*. There were 165 deaths where the paving was *indifferent*, and there were only eight deaths in localities where the paving was *good*.

There is power in the new Order in Council, issued after the presentation of the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," already referred to, to enable the Commissioners to enter on premises and enforce improvements in paving, and no doubt this will be done. The general paving of the town itself still admits of improvement in many points.

One of the greatest difficulties in Gibraltar is how to obtain a sufficient water supply. This question was fully discussed in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," and analyses by Mr. Abel were given of the various classes of water used by troops and civil population. Condition of the Water supply.

The same sources were in use during the late epidemic of cholera, and it may not be out of place to copy the analyses from that report, premising, however, that as these chemical examinations were made on specimens of water collected during the rainy season, they show less impurity than existed during the dry season when cholera prevailed.* The amounts of impurity are given in grains per gallon:—

* The importance of this point may be estimated from the fact shown in Table I, that during July, August, and September, when cholera prevailed (except on the 30th September) rain fell on four days only, and the total quantity was .097 of an inch, insufficient to lay the dust. On the 30th September there fell 1.397 inch, an amount still insufficient to improve the water supply. On October 10th, 3.300 inches fell, and the epidemic rapidly declined and ceased on the 27th, after several showers amounting to an addition of about 2½ inches had fallen. Similar coincidences of increase of rain and disappearance of cholera have been frequently observed.

	Neutral Ground Well.	Aqueduct Water.	Tank Water.	Town Well Water.
Sulphate of lime - - - -	4·56	12·49	1·55	15·16
Nitrate " - - - -	6·22	16·01	0·83	49·63
Carbonate " - - - -	12·24	17·04	0·94	—
Carbonate of magnesia - - -	5·67	15·27	36·33	10·98
Nitrate " - - - -	—	—	—	7·11
Alkaline chlorides (sodium and potassium)	7·48	28·59	3·59	80·24
Organic matter - - - -	4·06	9·94	5·02	7·70
Ammonia - - - -	Slight trace.	Slight trace.	Trace.	Slight trace.
Total - - - -	40·23	99·34	48·26	170·82

The sources and quality of water made use of in infected houses are given in Table XII.

A considerable proportion of the houses are supplied from rain-water tanks into which the roof-water passes without being filtered. There were 137 deaths from cholera in houses supplied in this manner. In a number of instances the tank water is described as bad. There were 88 deaths in houses supplied from the wells at the Ragged Staff. The quality of water yielded by these wells is probably similar to that of the aqueduct water in the preceding table, as both are derived from a similar source, namely, the sub-soil of the Alameda. There were 65 deaths in houses supplied from the North Front wells, the chemical condition of which is given in the preceding table, and also in the table at page 13. There were thus 153 deaths in houses supplied by water from unwholesome sources.

The sensible qualities of the water in each house at the date of attack are given in Table XII, from which it appears that 177 deaths took place where the water appeared to be good, and there were 112 deaths in houses where the water tasted badly or was muddy.

In cases where there are no water tanks, or where the tankage is insufficient, water is carried from the wells in barrels over the town, and up the steep ramps to the highest levels, where it is sold to the poor at the rate of about seven gallons for a penny. One consequence of this condition of the water supply is that the poor use the same water for several purposes in succession.

Under such circumstances, it need excite no surprise that there were 234 deaths from cholera in houses where the water was insufficient in quantity. There were 48 deaths where the water supply was considered sufficient. It will be presently shown that none of the privies (with one solitary exception) in houses where deaths from cholera took place were supplied with water for flushing.

There is sufficient evidence that bad and insufficient water supply was one cause of the severity of the disease.

As regards the influence of general sanitary condition on the mortality, the same Return shows that there were 112 deaths in courts (patios), lanes, or streets, of which the sanitary condition was *bad*. There were 174 deaths where this condition was *indifferent*, and only nine deaths where it was *good*.

Nuisance generally was complained of at the times of attack in houses where 136 persons died of cholera. There were 16 deaths in houses where no nuisance existed, and in 145 cases the facts could not be ascertained.

The results of house drainage were as unsatisfactory to health as those of the general sewerage of the town. There were 242 deaths from cholera in drained patios and houses, and 52 deaths where there were no house drains.

Generally there are open sinks and gullies in the patios or close to the houses.

There were 197 deaths in patios and houses supplied with sinks, and there were 14 deaths in cases where there were no sinks. Smells from sinks were complained of in patios and houses where 191 persons died of cholera.

The privy accommodation is as a rule extremely bad, and dangerous to health. It consists partly of open sinks down which cesspool matter is thrown, partly of open common privies over drains loaded with filth, and in some cases there is no privy accommodation.

As already stated, sewer air pours up these open sinks and privies into the small confined courts of the houses, and in all the higher districts privies among the houses, as shown on plan 5 (A), are literally the open ends of ventilating shafts of the lower level sewers.

In some cases where there is no drainage the privy soil is accumulated in large deep pits above houses, which are lower down in the slopes.

General
Sanitary
condition of
houses.

House drain-
age.

In patios or houses supplied with privy accommodation of these kinds there were 286 deaths from cholera, and there were 8 deaths where there was no privy accommodation. A solitary death took place where the privy was supplied with water from a pipe, and there were 291 deaths in patios and houses where there was no water supply for cleansing the privy. The nuisance from the privies is very great, and was complained of in localities where there were 253 deaths from the epidemic.

This lamentable condition of the house drainage has obviously exerted a very fatal influence on the mortality from cholera.

The general plan and arrangement of houses appears to have exercised a powerful effect on the rate of mortality. The houses are either built in line, and are so arranged as to retain damp and render thorough ventilation very difficult, or they are built in closed courts of small area forming a kind of square well entered by a narrow low passage from the street. The houses are built round this court or *patio*, as it is called, in several floors with windows and doors opening in most instances only into the court, so that there is no thorough draft. On Plan 5 (B), is shown an actual block of houses and *patios* of this description. The sinks, privies, and house drains already referred to open into these courts, and the well for supplying water, when there is a well, is also in it, so that in many cases the air from which the houses are supplied is most impure, and the well-water is polluted by infiltration from the foul subsoil of the vicinity. Sometimes the patio is sunk deep below the street which affords access to it, and has to be reached by descending flights of stairs. In such cases one side of the patio is formed by the retaining wall of the earth or rock on the higher level, and in several such instances there has been a considerable epidemic death-rate.

Effect of
House con-
struction on
ventilation.

The effect of deficient ventilation arising from this form of house construction is shown in table XII, from which it appears that there were 169 deaths from cholera in houses having windows opening only into the courts. There were 67 deaths in houses having windows opening only into the streets. There were 33 deaths in houses situated neither in courts nor streets, having windows on one side opening into the outer air,—in two of these cases the windows opened over sinks. There were 13 deaths in houses with doors only and no windows. There were thus 282 deaths in houses without thorough draught. And by way of contrast it may be stated that there were only 15 deaths in houses having windows on both sides opening into the courts and streets.

While making inquiry into the causes of cholera, the overcrowded state of many existing houses was frequently brought under notice. Overcrowding exists to a large extent in the higher districts of the town, which are chiefly inhabited by the poor classes and by temporary residents, and was one cause of the greater severity of the epidemic in these districts.

Effect of
overcrowd-
ing.

Many of the rooms in which cholera appeared were less than 12 feet square and not more than 8 feet high, and contained from 5 up to 10 and 12 inmates. Overcrowding, though a very important element in the question, was however not the chief predisposing cause of the epidemic. Out of 297 deaths, 184 took place in crowded houses and rooms, and 113 in houses or rooms not considered to be crowded.

The population of most of the patios together with the deaths in each are given in table VIII. The courts vary much in the extent of accommodation they afford, and the number of inhabitants is therefore no criterion of the extent of crowding. It is however impossible not to be struck with the enormous mortality in some of these courts. Thus in house 10, district 25, there were 7 deaths from cholera out of a population numbering 94 persons. This house is built on irregular ground, the approaches are badly paved, the apartments are all bad and several are unfit for human habitation. The walls and floors are damp; there are no chimneys; the rooms have openings only on one side; and there are three cesspools in the house full of soil and sewage—two of them running over.

In house 52, district 3, out of 69 inhabitants, 8 died of cholera. In house 24, district 26, out of 70 persons 6 died. In one of the houses, No. 5 of district 27, where cholera was very fatal, there were 5 deaths out of 29 inmates. In another case 4 died out of 16, and in another 7 died out of 20. There are very few instances in this table in which the death-rates to population have not been excessively high, and while making every allowance for the destruction of human life occasioned by foul air from drains, sinks and privies, it is impossible, in my opinion, to escape from the conclusion that improved house construction in future buildings, and improvements in the ventilation of existing houses, are indispensable elements in the sanitary improvement of Gibraltar.

Misuse of building ground by covering it with improperly planned and badly constructed houses together with drainage defects have converted some of the best and most healthy building sites in the garrison into hotbeds of epidemic disease.

Want of
house
cleansing.

The internal condition of houses at the time of attack is given in table XII, from which it appears that there were 116 deaths in houses where the walls and floors were considered to be clean. There were 21 deaths in houses the cleansing of which was indifferent, and there were 159 deaths where the houses were not clean.

3.—*Sanitary Condition of Houses where Deaths from Cholera took place in the South Districts.*

Houses of the civil population in the South districts where cholera appeared are chiefly in the vicinity of the South barracks and naval establishments. The localities are more open, and possess certain advantages over those in the town of Gibraltar, where cholera was fatal; but many of the houses are constructed on sloping ground, and the back walls of some of them are built against sections of earth or rock, as is often the case in the town itself.

The epidemic carried off 29 persons in the south districts, and a reference to the facts stated in table XII. proves that this mortality was not exceptional, but that it accompanied local causes similar in kind to those existing in Gibraltar.

These causes may be briefly stated to be: bad drainage, or want of drainage, cesspools, insufficient water supply, not generally of good quality; defective construction of houses, ventilation insufficient; nuisance from privies, sinks, and drains; defective surface paving, considerable overcrowding, and generally bad sanitary condition.

4. *Sanitary Condition of Barracks at the time Cholera prevailed.*

At page 11 is a table showing the number of diarrhoea cases recorded and of cholera cases in each barrack, and I now proceed to state briefly the local conditions which appear to have favoured the existence of the disease among the troops.

In the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean stations," the nature of the barrack accommodation at Gibraltar was fully discussed. It was shown in that report that there was no good healthy barrack on the rock; that all the casemated barracks in the lower districts of the town were most unfavourably situated as regards the adjacent levels; that their floors were very little raised above the sea; that the drainage of the higher districts of the town was conducted directly under several of them, and discharged across the breakwater, from which most offensive smells pervaded the atmosphere of the barrack rooms; that the construction of the rooms, however good for defensive purposes, was unsuitable for health; that the floors were of stone instead of wood without ventilation below them, and consequently that many of the rooms were damp; that in every instance the rooms were without sufficient ventilation; that they were much overcrowded, and that many of the rooms were unfit for human habitation in such a locality and climate. It was further shown that the barracks on higher and more healthy positions were open to several of these objections; that the construction, position, and ventilation were unfavourable, and that all were overcrowded.

In consequence of recommendations in the report referred to, the Secretary of State for War directed certain improvements to be carried out in the barracks and hospital; but the changes actually required were so extensive, involving, as they did, not only the sanitary improvement of barracks, but the reconstruction of the entire sewerage, drainage, and water supply of the town, together with other changes necessitating the issue of an Order in Council, that very little had been accomplished at the time the epidemic of 1865 began its ravages.

Premising then, that all the evils connected with bad drainage, bad water, and generally defective sanitary condition of districts in which barracks were situated, as described in that report, existed during the late cholera, I shall state, in regard to each barrack, the improvements which had been carried out by the month of August 1865, as described in table XIII., together with the then existing defects most likely to have aggravated the severity of the epidemic, as these are given in table XIV., filled up by the medical officers of regiments, and partly also from inquiries made on the spot. But it is necessary at the same time to repeat what has already been stated, that the amount of disease in each barrack can scarcely be taken as an index of its sanitary condition, because the troops were removed out of several of the worst barracks as soon as cholera appeared among them.

Grand Casemates.

There were 15 cases of diarrhoea, 11 cases of cholera, and three deaths in the Grand Casemates. Out of 26 casemates, 16 had been ventilated. Wooden floors had been introduced into three casemates and fire-grates into two. The shafts for ventilating the privies had been heightened.

The cubic space per man in the casemates where cholera broke out was 380, 408, 490, and 498 feet. There were two cases only in rooms where the cubic space was above 600 feet, and neither of the cases was fatal. There was great overcrowding of affected rooms in these Casemates.

The ventilation was insufficient. There was nuisance from putrid deposit from privies and other causes existing at the Waterport, mainly connected with bad drainage. There was nuisance also from the latrines. The general sanitary condition of the vicinity was bad. The water derived from tanks was insufficient in quantity and tasted badly.

The Waterport guard-room, close to the Grand Casemates, had been ventilated; but officers and men there on duty were exposed to the same nuisances.

Moorish Castle barracks are in an apparently healthy position, but they are close to a vertical escarpment of rock. Moorish
Castle Bar-
racks.

There were 23 cases of diarrhœa, seven cases of cholera, and five deaths in them.

A fatal case of cholera took place in a room where the cubic space was under 227 feet per man.

The other cases occurred in rooms affording 315, 393, 405, 423 cubic feet per man. Only one case, and that not a fatal one, took place in a room with 762 cubic feet per man. There was thus great overcrowding in this barrack.

The ventilation was insufficient; indeed nothing had been done to improve it. The drainage of the locality is very defective and gave rise to nuisance at the time of the cholera. The latrines appear to have been in the same unwholesome condition as they were when reported on in 1863. The general sanitary condition of the neighbourhood is as bad now as it was then.

The water supply is by contract, and is derived from the Neutral Ground wells. Its quality has been already described. It was insufficient in amount and tasted badly at the time of the epidemic.

This barrack is scarcely fit for habitation from its local position and bad construction. It used to be occupied by 160 men, but contained 78 at the time cholera began in the garrison. Orange
Bastion.

The over-crowding had apparently been done away with, and each man had above 900 cubic feet.

The casemates had been ventilated and ventilating fire-grates had been introduced. Wooden floors had also been laid.

The ventilation was complained of as being insufficient, but it is very doubtful if any method of renewing the air by natural means would remove this defect, which depends on the position and construction of the casemates.

There was nuisance from the decomposition of sewage and sea-water within the breakwater. The drainage and general sanitary condition of the vicinity were both bad. Water was carted to the barrack by contract from the North Front wells. Its quantity was insufficient; it was bad in quality.

There were five cases of cholera in Orange Bastion, all of which proved fatal, and six cases of diarrhœa.

There were 15 cases of diarrhœa and two cases of cholera, one fatal, in the casemates of Prince Albert's Front. Prince
Albert's
Front.

At the time the disease broke out, ventilating shafts and fire-grates had been completed. The rooms had likewise been floored.

The average cubic space per man was 549 feet, but with this allowance the ventilation was found to be insufficient; there was thus overcrowding and defective ventilation. There was nuisance from the breakwater, and the general sanitary condition of the locality was unsatisfactory. The water supply was insufficient in amount, and of bad quality; it was brought by a contractor from the North Front wells.

King's Bastion is perhaps the worst barrack on the rock, although at the time cholera appeared it had been improved by having been supplied with ventilating shafts and ventilating fire-grates. Wooden floors had also been laid. The barrack was very properly vacated, and the men were camped out as soon as cholera appeared; but nevertheless all the cholera cases, four in number, which took place among the men while in this barrack, proved fatal. King's Bas-
tion.

The space per man was only 498 cubic feet, and with this overcrowding the ventilation was found to be insufficient. There was likewise nuisance from both drains and latrines, and the sanitary state of the neighbourhood was indifferent. Four very offensive town drains are carried out and enter the bay, two of them on each side of this barrack.

Water was supplied by a contractor, and deposited sediment on standing. No one

who has inspected these casemates can have any doubts as to their being unsuitable for ordinary barrack rooms. They are dark, damp, sunk in a well, formed by the works and by the retrenchment, and they are only fit for affording temporary shelter during a siege.

Wellington Front.

No improvements had been carried out in Wellington Front casemates before cholera appeared.

There were among the men in them 10 cases of diarrhœa, together with seven cases and five deaths from cholera.

Several of the cases took place in inner casemates, having only loopholes for light and ventilation, and no doors opening directly on the outer air.

In all the affected rooms the cubic space was under 500 feet per man, consequently there was considerable overcrowding. The ventilation was insufficient; there was nuisance from drains. A large drain passes under the barrack. Water was obtained from a tank, and deposited sediment on standing.

Town Range Barracks.

There were 19 cases of diarrhœa, and two cases of cholera, both fatal in these barracks.

Before the epidemic appeared Jennings' latrines and urinals had been introduced, together with ablution and bath rooms.

The space per man in the affected rooms was 600 cubic feet. The ventilation was insufficient, for nothing had as yet been done to improve it.

Water was obtained from tanks, and is stated to have been good.

Hargrave's Barracks.

The principal sanitary improvements which had been carried out in these barracks were the introduction of Jennings' latrines and urinals, together with bath and ablution rooms. The guard-room and school-room had been ventilated.

There were 20 cases of diarrhœa, and two cases of cholera, one of which was fatal, among the troops in occupation.

The cubic space was 600 feet per man. Ventilation was considered by the medical officer to have been sufficient, but no improvement had been carried out such as had been recommended.

Water was obtained from the North Front wells; it was insufficient in quantity, and tasted badly.

South Barracks.

The "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" shows that the structure of the South barrack is bad, and unfavourable to the free circulation of air through it. Its local position is, however, much superior to that of the casemated barracks in the town of Gibraltar.

It appears that nothing had been done to improve the sanitary condition of South barracks.

There were in it nine cases of diarrhœa, 13 cases of cholera, and 10 deaths.

The rooms were much overcrowded, for the space was no more than 379 cubic feet per man.

Buena Vista Barracks.

These barracks afforded 29 cases of diarrhœa and eight cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal.

The latrines had not been improved, and there was smell from them in all the barrack rooms near them.

The ventilation had undergone no improvement. The tank water in use is said to have been of bad quality.

There was some overcrowding, as the space per man was from 512 to 528 cubic feet.

Europa Hutment.

This barrack consists of a series of stone huts, each containing two good men's rooms, besides sergeants' quarters. These huts have ridge ventilation, but in some instances it was insufficient during the epidemic.

The space per man varied from 512 to 518 cubic feet.

Among 378 men in these huts, there were 16 cases of diarrhœa, 10 cases of cholera, and eight deaths. Three of the fatal cases occurred in one hut in men who had been drinking in Gibraltar, and who were taken fatally ill after their return during the night.

The great sanitary defect in these huts is, that their floors have all been more or less sunk below the level of the adjacent ground, to the extent of three feet and upwards. By this oversight huts of otherwise good construction have been rendered unhealthy.

Water is obtained from iron tanks, and is stated to have been muddy and badly tasted.

The only improvement which had been carried out at Windmill Hill barracks was the construction of a urinal. In all other respects this barrack was in the state described in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations."

Windmill
Hill Bar-
racks.

There were three cases of diarrhœa, four cases of cholera, and two deaths from cholera among the troops in occupation.

The cubic space per man was from 349 to 354 feet, so that there was much overcrowding, and the ventilation was insufficient.

Jumpers Bastion.—The sanitary condition of the casemates in this bastion had been materially improved before the cholera visited the locality. Besides other improvements, the cubic space had been raised to 908 feet per man, wooden floors had been laid in each room, ventilating shafts and fire-grates had been introduced, and water latrines and urinals substituted for the previous unwholesome arrangements. The local position of the rooms is disadvantageous for health; but there was no cholera in them. There were 10 cases of diarrhœa and no deaths out of 79 men in occupation. This barrack, which used to be one of the most unhealthy on the rock, had been improved; sufficient space had been allotted to the men, and it escaped cholera, notwithstanding its objectionable position.

Jumpers
Bastion
Barracks.

Naval Hospital.—This building belongs to the Admiralty, and is lent to the War Department. It is at present the Military Hospital of Gibraltar. It is situated on a plateau close to the steep slope of the rock which rises to a great height behind it, and interferes with its ventilation and light on one entire side.

Naval hos-
pital.

The buildings contain sick wards, quarters, and offices of various kinds.

Table XIV. shows that there were in the buildings 10 cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal. One of those fatal cases was in a man who attended on cholera cases. The other three fatal cases appear to have taken place inside or in men living in the hospital. Several cases not fatal took place in orderlies stated to have been engaged on public works.

The principal sanitary improvements which had been carried out in this building before cholera appeared, were drainage, and substituting water latrines for privies, but there were no water-closets in the hospital. The wards with one exception had been ventilated, but in several instances the louvres at the lower ends of the shafts were omitted, and when I inspected the wards the covers of the shafts were closed, so that there was no ventilation.

These details of the sanitary condition of the principal barracks at the time cholera prevailed are sufficient for the purpose of enabling an estimate to be formed of their probable influence on the health of the troops during the epidemic.

5.—*Sanitary Condition of Married Quarters where Cholera occurred.*

Table XV. gives the sanitary details regarding all the more important diarrhœa cases, and all the cholera cases which took place in various classes of quarters occupied by married soldiers' families; but many slight cases of diarrhœa were not recorded, on account of not having been considered of sufficient importance.

The table, page 12, abstracted from table XV, gives the cholera cases and the more important cases of diarrhœa in each class of quarters.

Buildings occupied as married quarters were exposed to the same general local conditions as those already described as appertaining to the houses of the civil population in the same districts.

Where married people occupied any part of the usual barrack accommodation, as was the case at the Grand Casemates, Wellington Front, Prince Albert's Front, King's Bastion, Town Range, &c., they lived very much under the same sanitary conditions as those already mentioned.

The older hut quarters, such as those at Windmill Hill and Europa Pass, afford a very inferior class of accommodation. They are all on ground floors, without drainage, and badly supplied with water.

The defects of special married quarters may be summed up briefly as follows:

North Front Cottages.—These cottages were exposed to the influence of the North Front nuisances and cemetery, all of which were at no great distance. There appears to have been no overcrowding, but all the rooms are on the ground floor, with higher ground immediately behind them; the ventilation was deficient. There was no

drainage. There were overflowing cesspits among the houses. The water supply was derived from the North Front wells, and was of bad quality. There were four cases of cholera, three of which proved fatal, besides a case of diarrhœa, in these quarters.

Moorish Castle Quarters.—The whole neighbourhood of these quarters is in a bad sanitary condition as regards the state of the drainage and surface. All the cases took place in ground floor rooms, having sloping ground rising high above them. There was nuisance from the drains. The rooms were considerably overcrowded for health during an epidemic. There was deficient ventilation. Water was supplied by a contractor from the North Front wells. The water was insufficient in quantity and tasted badly.

In these married quarters, there were 37 cases of diarrhœa and 7 cases of cholera, five of which proved fatal.

Hargraves Married Quarters.—There was one fatal case of cholera in these cottages, and three cases of diarrhœa. Besides defects in local position, arising from the quarters being close under the steep slope of the rock, their inmates were supplied with bad water from the North Front Wells.

Crutchets Ramp.—A new range of married quarters on three floors had recently been constructed on this ramp, overlooking the grand casemates. They are isolated from the rock, and have windows and doors on opposite sides, so that there is a thorough draught across the rooms. Each floor has a terrace in front giving entrance to the rooms, reached by an outside stair, and hence each room is separately ventilated and cut off from all the others.

The population in these quarters at the time I visited them consisted of 35 men, 31 women, and 70 children, which may be taken as representing the number of inmates at the time of the cholera. There was one case of diarrhœa in a man, and one case of cholera in a woman. Both cases recovered. No child was affected. Water for these quarters is carried from the North Front Wells.

6.—*Predisposing Causes of Cholera in the Prisons.*

Windmill Hill prison. Important experience in regard to the influence of a certain class of conditions in predisposing men to cholera was afforded by the course of the disease in Gibraltar prisons. One of these, a military prison, is situated on Windmill Hill, about 400 feet above the sea level. It occupies a healthy position, and has abundant external ventilation and good drainage. It is constructed on the usual cellular system. The cells and body of the building are ventilated by natural means, and the only defect stated at the time of the epidemic was that water obtained from a tank filled from the North Front Wells was not good. In this prison there were 3 cases of cholera in private soldiers, and none proved fatal. There was one fatal case in a civilian.

Moorish Castle prison. There is another prison at Moorish Castle also for military prisoners. It is not so good by any means as Windmill Hill Prison, but it has room for very few prisoners only. Both prisons are kept perfectly clean and in good condition, but the space at Moorish Castle Prison is too small, the accommodation is not very good, and there is the usual defect in the water supply. There were four cases of choleraic disease in this prison; none fatal.*

Convict prison. A striking contrast to the comparative immunity of inmates of these prisons from cholera was afforded by the experience of the Convict establishment already referred to. This prison consists of a long wooden building in two floors, situated a few feet above the sea level, on a narrow strip of ground at the naval yard, having the sea on one side and the lofty wall of the works within a few yards of the building on the opposite side. This wall rises above the top of the prison and cuts off the ventilation on the land side, while between the prison and the sea there is a range of one-story wooden buildings, used as warders' rooms, &c. which materially interferes with any air currents coming from the sea.

The prison consists of a central corridor on each floor, running from end to end, and cut across, in mid-length, by a cross passage. On each side of this corridor, on both floors, are spaces separated from each other by wooden partitions, and divided off from the corridor by iron gratings. Each of these spaces is 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 9 feet high, and is intended for 16 men sleeping in hammocks slung the lengthway of the divisions.

* Besides the comparatively good sanitary state of the prisons, the medical officers attribute much of the immunity of the prisoners from attacks of cholera to effectual measures taken for the immediate discovery and treatment of cases of diarrhœa.

When all are occupied, the space per man, including the corridor space, would be about 216 cubic feet. The average inmates at the time cholera broke out amounted to 850, accommodated under one roof, in four divisions, two above and two below.

In the compartments are 56 soil-pans, used also as urinals, without any ventilation separate from that of the divisions.

The convicts were employed all over the rock during the day and returned to the prison for the night. Some were taken ill on the works, others in the prison, and two or three of the warders suffered.

The prison was as clean and well kept as possible, but it had the grave defects mentioned of unfavourable position and bad constructive arrangements, together with great overcrowding, and the result was, that out of 850 convicts 79 were attacked and 54 died of cholera.

VI. SUMMARY OF FACTS REGARDING THE CHOLERA OF 1865 IN REFERENCE TO MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Measures for protecting the public health from epidemics of cholera resolve themselves into two classes—sanitary improvements and quarantine restrictions; and one of the most important public questions at the present time is to determine on which of these measures dependance is to be placed. It may be useful, therefore, before stating the practical results of the Gibraltar inquiry to give a brief summary of the statistical tables filled up at Malta and Gibraltar by army medical officers and by the police authorities, in order to show under what conditions or laws the disease committed its ravages in both garrisons.

During six months before cholera appeared in Malta there was an unusual prevalence of gastric affections; the mortality from fever was double the average; the mortality from a choleraic disease, the so called "gastro-enteritis," was also doubled. While cholera was as yet confined to Arabia there were two outbreaks of choleraic disease at Malta, one of which was reported as cholera. At Gibraltar there was a slight increase of bowel diseases before cholera broke out. Both at Malta and Gibraltar the epidemic had a period of increase, a maximum, and a period of decline.

In Malta 82 per cent. of "houses" attacked with cholera yielded one death per house; in Gibraltar 61 per cent. of attacked houses yielded one death per house. (In each garrison a "house" generally includes several occupancies and often contains a score or more of inmates).

In Malta 83 per cent. and in Gibraltar 77 per cent. of barrack rooms attacked yielded a single case of cholera in each. With few exceptions these barrack rooms contain from 20 up to as many as 50 or more men per room.

In Malta 31 rooms and in Gibraltar 23 rooms in married quarters yielded cases of cholera; of these rooms 29 in Malta and 21 in Gibraltar yielded each a single case. All the married quarters attacked were deficient in space or were otherwise in a defective sanitary condition.

Out of 1,579 civilian deaths in Malta and Gozo, only 125 deaths took place in rooms over the first floors of dwellings, and 1,454 deaths took place on lower floors. A similar fact was observed in Gibraltar, where out of 330 deaths only 18 took place on floors corresponding to the upper floors of the Malta houses.

Both at Malta and Gibraltar all the deaths with very few exceptions which took place among soldiers and their families in barracks and quarters took place in ground floor rooms.

The law of distribution of cholera in Valletta in 1865 was the same as the law of the distribution of plague in 1813. In Gibraltar the same houses and barrack rooms which yielded cases of cholera in 1860 were seats of cholera in 1865. In both garrisons the localities of cholera in 1865 were the same localities where other epidemic diseases, fevers, eruptive fevers, and the like usually prevail.

In both garrisons the disease was most intense in houses situated on steep sloping ground. In Malta the foot of the slope and in Gibraltar the higher levels suffered most, for special local reasons already mentioned.

Out of 620 civilian deaths from cholera within the garrison at Malta 570 took place in houses with open privies directly communicating with the foul town drains; and nuisance from this cause was complained of in houses where 468 persons died of cholera. Out of 408 deaths in the Gibraltar police return 286 took place in houses with privy accommodation of a similar description, and nuisance was complained of from these privies in houses where 253 persons died.

In all the country districts both of Malta and Gozo, in houses where deaths from cholera took place, there is no drainage, and the people live and sleep surrounded by their

own filth and by the dung of animals accumulated under living rooms for sale or for agricultural purposes. On the north front at Gibraltar the cholera mortality was confined to houses in the vicinity of well known nuisances of a similar kind.

Nearly all the deaths in Malta and Gozo took place in houses where water tanks are placed under courts and houses, and in close proximity to drains, dunghills, cesspits, sewers, and other sources of impurity. All the deaths in Gibraltar took place in houses where the water supply was more or less impure and unwholesome.

Houses in Malta and Gibraltar are constructed round closed courts. Those in the towns are small and narrow, surrounded by high houses, and having windows mostly on one side only. Want of sufficient ventilation, influx of sewer gases into the courts, and absence of thorough draft are almost universal; and the statistical tables give the following as the results of this defective construction of houses.

In Malta and Gozo there were 215 deaths in houses without windows. There were 784 deaths in houses with a single window or loophole. Houses with two loopholes or windows yielded 457 deaths. Houses with three windows had 75 deaths. There were only 14 deaths in houses with four windows or openings. There were eight deaths in houses with five openings or windows; and one death in a house with six. There were no fewer than 1,207 deaths from cholera in houses where the windows or other openings were on one side of the house. In the garrison towns there were only 67 deaths in houses with windows on two sides of the house. The same law held good in Gibraltar, where there were 282 deaths, nearly three-fourths of the mortality, in houses without thorough draft. With few exceptions cholera cases in barracks in both garrisons took place in rooms without thorough draft.

Both in Gibraltar and Malta overcrowding prevailed in all the districts attacked by cholera, especially in the town districts.

All the barracks attacked with cholera in Malta and Gibraltar were very much overcrowded.

The results of this extensive and minute statistical inquiry thus establish the fact that wherever cholera prevailed in Malta or Gibraltar there were invariably present most of the following unhealthy conditions:—

Foul air from drains and sewers contaminating the atmosphere of close courts and living rooms in towns.

Foul air from accumulations of human excreta and of dung of animals contaminating the air of sleeping rooms in country districts.

Stagnation of this foul air in houses from absence of thorough draft and want of ventilation, thus favouring putrescence of the air breathed by the inmates, especially during the hours of sleep. The same evils increased by an overcrowded and filthy condition of many courts and houses.

Subsoil damp arising from want of drainage and bad local position of dwellings.

Unwholesome water obtained from bad or doubtful sources or caused by dangerous methods of storing and distributing the supply.

Generally bad sanitary condition of many old houses indicating the need of alteration or reconstruction.

With few exceptions the barrack rooms in Malta and Gibraltar are all inferior or bad either in position, plan, or construction. Several buildings occupied as barracks in Malta were never built for such a purpose. Many large barrack rooms have no thorough draft, rendering free ventilation impracticable.

Both at Malta and Gibraltar there were striking instances of marked immunity from cholera, and in all of these the unfavourable conditions enumerated above were absent.

There are no facts, such as ought to be admitted in any scientific inquiry, to show that the movement of cholera either in Malta or Gibraltar was due to communication of the disease from person to person, or that it spread from any centre or centres; the facts of the epidemic point to other laws of development and progress altogether.*

The whole of the evidence goes to prove that during the epidemic of 1865, cholera attacked the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo, and Gibraltar, in conformity with the same laws which have influenced the movement of all known cholera epidemics: that the local causes with which the severity of the disease was obviously connected differed in no respect from the local favouring conditions of all previous epidemics, and that the class

* This is true of all epidemics. If we admit that these diseases may, under certain conditions, become communicable from person to person, this peculiarity would in no sense account for the observed phenomena of epidemics. Even in regard to scarlet fever, generally considered to be the infectious disease *par excellence*, the Army Sanitary Committee has proved in its "Report on the epidemic scarlet fever at Aldershot in 1864-5," that infection exercised no appreciable influence on the succession of cases, or on the progress of the disease, which appeared to be mainly determined by obvious sanitary defects.

of improvements required in both garrisons to protect both troops and civil inhabitants are essentially the same as are everywhere necessary, modified only by the climates.

Such having been the results of this inquiry I shall next proceed to give a brief detail of the quarantine practice at Gibraltar in 1865, in order that we may see how far this practice was in conformity with the observed laws of the disease and what were its results to the health and commercial interests of the community.

The Colonial Office, Gibraltar, prepared at my request a list of vessels placed in quarantine, showing the proceedings which had been taken regarding them. This table is given in Appendix XIX., and is well worthy of consideration in connection with those facts respecting cholera in other countries as well as in the garrison which have been detailed in the preceding pages.

As already stated cholera was established among the civil population of Alexandria on June 12th 1865; and two days afterwards, its existence was recognized by the consuls, who telegraphed the fact on the 14th. On this day, the 14th, quarantine was declared at Malta against all arrivals from Alexandria. The first vessel placed in quarantine at Gibraltar was the "Rhone," which arrived on June 26th; she had left Alexandria on the 16th June. She arrived at Malta on the 20th, and landed 147 passengers at the Lazaretto, among whom there took place three cases of diarrhœa, all of which recovered, but no case of cholera. A passenger and fireman had died of cholera during the voyage from Alexandria to Malta; but there were no casualties subsequently. The "Rhone" did not ride out her quarantine at Malta, and sailed in quarantine from Gibraltar.

The next arrival was the "Italian," on June 28th. This vessel had arrived at Malta from Alexandria on the 23d. She landed 176 passengers at the Lazaretto, Malta, among whom there occurred a solitary case of diarrhœa with vomiting, which recovered. She sailed from Gibraltar in quarantine.

The "Tarifa" arrived at Gibraltar on July 1st, after having put into Malta, where she landed two passengers on June 25. The master had died of cholera after leaving Alexandria. There were two cases of diarrhœa on board. The "Tarifa" sailed in quarantine.

On July 4th arrived the "Danube" from Alexandria, after having landed 20 passengers at Malta on June 29th; none of them were afterwards taken ill, and there was no sickness on board. The vessel sailed in quarantine.

On the 5th and 6th July arrived the "Ellora," "Morocco," "Syria," and "Wyvern," from Alexandria and Malta. All of them, except the "Syria," had landed passengers at Malta. The "Ellora" had had two deaths from cholera after leaving Alexandria, and she had several diarrhœa cases on board. The "Wyvern" landed 302 passengers at Malta, one in collapse from cholera. She first sailed for Malaga, and was ordered away. All these vessels left Gibraltar in quarantine. Two vessels at anchor in the bay were placed in quarantine, because one had received cargo from the "Morocco," and the other, three passengers from the "Syria."

From this date onwards until August 3d, when cholera broke out in the north front cottages, there arrived 18 vessels from the East, all of which arrived and sailed in quarantine.

Vessels in quarantine at Gibraltar lie out in the bay at a considerable distance from any part of the shore; and whether or not these vessels carried cholera on board, it is certain that the disease broke out without communication with them.

The same proceedings were continued during the whole period of cholera. From August 3d to October 27th 1865, the date of the first and last cases in Gibraltar, 130 vessels entered the port in quarantine. There were about 1,100 cases and 568 deaths from cholera in the garrison between those dates. And there was not a single case of cholera on board any of those ships, whose commerce was thus arrested for the purpose of keeping a disease, which they had not got on board, out of the garrison, where it already existed.

One event, of melancholy interest, connected with these quarantines, deserves a passing notice, in order that we may be able to realize what are the legitimate results to health and life of this method of dealing with epidemics.

The "Samaunt," a pilgrim ship, with about 1,000 pilgrims on board, was struck apparently with cholera. She had originally sailed from Alexandria, and put in at Mahon, where she performed quarantine. Thence she appears to have sailed for Tangier, a port in the pilgrims own country. She was refused admittance, and had to put out to sea with the pestilence onboard. She came to Gibraltar on the 3rd September, while cholera was spreading in the garrison; but there also she was refused admittance. Up to this date there had been about 50 deaths on board. She made several cruizes out to sea to bury the dead. On the 24th she went to Mogadore, also in the country of the pilgrims, in the hope of being able to land there, but was refused admission. She had to land the pilgrims at

Mogadore island. She came back to Gibraltar on the 6th October. She remained 15 days in the bay, and was finally ordered away.

The proceedings at Gibraltar with regard to this ship were perfectly consistent with the quarantine usage of adjacent countries. There was nothing singular in them. But surely the time has come for the more enlightened Governments in Europe to enter into some arrangement by which similar occurrences shall be prevented in future.

The quarantine carried on at this period between Gibraltar and Spain was equally without reasonable foundation.

In the list of dates and localities attacked in Spain, given in a preceding page, it will be seen that at a time when cholera existed in Spain, from Barcelona to Cadiz, and from Valencia to Madrid, the Spanish authorities drew a sanitary cordon across the neutral ground, for the purpose of cutting off intercourse with Gibraltar except in conformity with certain ceremonial observances adopted on these occasions.

The avowed object was to prevent dangerous intercourse between Gibraltar, where there was cholera, and Spain, where there was cholera; so as to keep out of Spain an epidemic disease which had already manifested its presence over a third part of the area of the country.

While this cordon existed, Gibraltar on its part kept up an active quarantine against all ports where there was cholera, including all affected Spanish ports. In this case also the object was to keep out of Gibraltar a disease which was at the very time committing havoc within the garrison. Spain cuts off communication with Gibraltar by land, and for the same object Gibraltar cuts off communication with Spain by sea.

The Spanish cordon was established on the 24th of August, five days after the first case of cholera among the civil population of Gibraltar; and we learn from the Gibraltar Chronicle of September 12th that cholera suddenly appeared at St. Roque four or five miles behind the cordon, and proved fatal to six persons on one day.

At a later period, October the 9th, the disease entered a solitary house between St. Roque and Algeciras, away from all communication with affected localities, and attacked the inmates.

It is perfectly certain that these events took place in spite of the cordon.

It has already been shown that during the entire duration of the epidemic at Gibraltar no cholera cases took place in quarantine.

By referring to Table XIX., which only brings the quarantines down to the end of September 1866, it will be seen that there was not a single case of cholera in quarantine during the entire period among 634 vessels arriving from infected ports.

The total tonnage arrested was 323,409 tons. Of the 634 vessels 244 were quarantined at the instance of Spain; 240 vessels rode out their quarantine, and 395 vessels arrived and sailed in quarantine. The practical result of this great sacrifice, so far as concerns public health, was simply *nil*; for, in spite of it all, Gibraltar was visited by one of the most fatal epidemics on record. So far as regards commerce the small population of Gibraltar is almost entirely dependent on commerce for its support; and one of the inhabitants said to me, "If we have such another quarantine as we have gone through, it will be our ruin."

Whether cholera be infectious or not, or whether this disease can be transferred or not from affected to unaffected countries on board ship, there can be no doubt of the great practical fact that, notwithstanding precautions taken in accordance with the doctrine that cholera is contagious and importable, and that its importation can be prevented by quarantine, it was not kept out of Gibraltar in 1865 by this procedure, any more than it had been kept out of Malta a month earlier.*

VII.—PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY.

1. This inquiry into the late outbreak of cholera at Gibraltar has shown that the disease was part of a contemporaneous epidemic extending over a large area of the Peninsula, while it has at the same time afforded conclusive evidence as to the co-existence of most obvious sanitary defects with very high death-rates from the disease.

2. The naturally open healthy area of the North front is exposed to dangerous nuisances from slaughter-houses, cattle depôts, boiling houses, foul beaches, an unregulated burial

* From August 1st, 1865, until the end of December 1866, 1,008 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 502,507 tons, proceeding from ports where there was cholera, were quarantined at Malta. On board of two of these vessels there was in each a single case of cholera. Both vessels were refused admittance. There was not a single case of cholera on board any of the others, and nevertheless cholera broke out with great violence in Malta.

Since this Report was in type cholera has prevailed in Tunis, Italy, and Sicily. These countries have been placed under rigid quarantine in Malta; but, in spite of this precaution, cholera burst out almost simultaneously among persons in the Lazaretto coming from Tunis and Italy, and in the villages in Malta.

ground, accumulations of bones, offal, and superficially buried dead cattle, want of drainage, bad house accommodation, bad water, and the mortality from cholera among the civil and military population was very great.

The nuisances ought to be dealt with at once and removed, and the whole of the north front placed under efficient sanitary control. The history of the late epidemic shows that this matter is of great importance, both to the health of troops and civil population. The cemetery should be placed under regulation, and as there are Sanitary Commissioners acting under an Order in Council, it would be most advisable that they should undertake such of the duties performed by burial boards in England as may be considered requisite to meet the special circumstances of the population. Additional powers may be required to enable the Commissioners to do this.

3. It is doubtful whether the present camping grounds should be used until the beaches are thoroughly cleansed, and the entire surfaces exposed to the sun and air for a sufficient length of time to remove any malaria which may have been engendered by past occupancy of the ground. But on the other hand it would not be easy in the present state of the North front nuisances, to find spots less exposed to danger in certain states of the wind than the present camping grounds.

4. The most difficult improvement is the one most urgently required, and that is improved water supply. The existing wells afford water of bad or doubtful quality, their use should be discontinued with as little delay as possible, and new sources provided both for troops, civil population, and shipping. So far as concerns the shipping, the analysis already given shows that a slight improvement in the quality of the water could be readily obtained by shutting up the present well, and by conducting water, after being carefully filtered into the existing shipping tank, from one of the wells at a greater distance from the beach. The only argument in favour of this proposition is that the other wells yield a somewhat purer water, and that at present no better water can be obtained.

If the attempt now being made to separate between the large spring of fresh water at the inundation and the salt water by which it is at present rendered unfit for use should succeed, there would be abundance of good water for the whole population of the rock, and part of the supply might easily be directed to the neutral ground. Failing this the only other resource would be to find water by subsoil draining the cleanest portion of the North Front area above the level of high-water mark, provided water of sufficient purity were obtained on trials being made. A distilling apparatus would afford the required amount of pure water for cooking and drinking purposes when troops are camped out. In one way or other the existing wells at the camp should cease to be used for any purposes except for cleanliness.

5. With regard to the town of Gibraltar itself, this inquiry has shown that the most potent agencies in aggravating the intensity of the disease have been bad drainage, bad and deficient water supply, bad construction of many houses, overcrowding, and defects in paving and cleansing of patios.

There are powers under the new Order in Council to deal with all questions connected with drainage, paving, cleansing, and general Sanitary regulation, except in so far as regards the contemplated extension of the main drainage and outlet to the south district. A scheme for draining the town has already been sanctioned. A beginning will, it is hoped, soon be made in this important work.

Good water has still to be provided.

Additional powers to carry out this improvement will be required as soon as the sources of water supply are determined.

The present water is all either of indifferent or of absolutely bad quality, and its use was one of the aggravating causes of the pestilence.

If good water can be obtained from the works at the inundation every house may have its supply, but if only brackish water for drainage purposes can be drawn from this source, then the only water fit for drinking and culinary use would be that collected in tanks.*

* Since this Report was in type, further progress has been made in this important work. At the southern end of the Inundation there is a nearly perpendicular fissure in the vertical face of the rock, which passes downwards under the level of the sea. A little below high-water level there is a large escape of water from the fissure, containing a variable quantity of fresh and of salt water, depending on the season and rainfall. Works have been carried on to trace the fresh water upwards and inwards to the rock, in the expectation that a point will be arrived at, just above tide level, where a separation between the fresh and salt water can be completely effected. The fresh water comes from rainfall on the rock, which drains downwards into the fissure referred to.

There is, I believe, every prospect that enough of water for domestic purposes will be obtained from this source; and, if so, the water supply of the garrison will have received its solution. All that will be required will be to conduct it inside the garrison, and to pump it to a sufficient height for distribution.

6. A careful periodical examination of sources, tanks, means of distribution, and chemical qualities of water for the civil population should be made.

Private tanks used for household supply are filled by the washings of roofs or of surfaces; in this way matters both in suspension and solution are carried into the tanks, and the result was that in many cases people had bad tank water to drink while Cholera was in their houses. Where the local advantages are so limited as they are at Gibraltar every care should be bestowed in securing that the water sources available are used to the best advantage for health.

At the present time every new house must have its water tank, and in the event of roof water being the only practicable source for domestic use, it will be necessary that a similar principle should be extended, so that every *existing* house, as well as every new house, should be provided with sufficient tankage, and that every tank should have its filter through which the water must pass before entering the tank. The condition of tanks, filters, and gathering surfaces should be examined periodically by the Sanitary Commissioners; who should have power to require the execution of or to execute any improvements for securing purity in the household water which may be requisite for protecting the people from disease.

Water of inferior quality would answer for all drainage and household cleansing purposes, for water-closets, water latrines, flushing of sewers, &c. Such water it is intended shall be separately distributed, unless water of sufficient purity for all purposes can be obtained from the works at the Inundation. As many existing wells afford water of a quality totally unfit for domestic use, it would be very desirable, whenever more wholesome water can be obtained, to shut up these wells, and to grant this power to the Commissioners.

7. As regards the barracks, the experience of the late epidemic has shown that the disease was increased in intensity by the unremoved sanitary defects in drainage, water supply, ventilation, &c., described in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," and that overcrowding of barrack rooms was a powerful predisposing cause of cholera. These defects should be remedied as speedily as possible, and the overcrowding should be put an end to. Better water may now be obtained from two large recently completed tanks, and as the water is partly collected from prepared cemented surfaces, and passed through filters before entering the tanks, it will no doubt be of fair average purity. I would strongly recommend, however, that the gathering ground high up the rock from which these tanks will be in part supplied should be carefully freed from decaying organic matter, animal and vegetable, at least so far as it may be practicable to do so; because, on inspecting the ground from which the rainfall would naturally gravitate towards the tanks, there was much decaying vegetable matter besides myriads of snails and their exuviae, scattered over its surface. When water is collected for domestic use in this way it is a matter of obvious necessity to take care that there are as few impurities as possible for the water to dissolve and carry with it.

Water from these new tanks has been recently laid on to two of the barracks, and I would strongly advise that where the levels admit of it all barracks, including the hospital, should have this great advantage extended to their occupants with as little delay as possible.

8. There are several other points of importance which have been brought prominently forward by the experience of cholera. One of these is the construction of houses; another the question of overcrowding in connection with the alien floating population.

Under the new Order in Council the Governor and Commissioners have power over the sanitary and other arrangements of all houses hereafter to be built within the garrison, but there is no power capable of dealing with the far more important question of providing improved dwellings. Improvements of this class can only be carried out by private enterprise, and all that can be done by authority is to remove obstructions out of the way, and to grant facilities for investing money in such undertakings.

I had an opportunity of discussing this most important subject with the Commissioners, and from what was stated at the meeting it appeared that a large sum of money would be forthcoming for building purposes if there was only sufficient security given for the investment.

It was stated as one of the reasons against building better dwellings that the colonial leases were of much too short duration to warrant expenditure on improvements of this class. It appears that the usual lease is for 20 to 23 years, more or less, and it was confidently stated that if longer leases were granted on such terms as amply to secure the colonial revenue, not only would a better class of property spring up, but the revenue itself would benefit by the change.

Much of the property in the garrison consists of freeholds, but these have been so subdivided into small separate interests, and so burdened with mortgage debts, that great and almost insurmountable difficulties would arise if attempts were made at improving or rebuilding the houses either by the present or by other proprietors. It was suggested that powers similar to those of the Incumbered Estates Act would best enable the difficulties to be met, by compensating interests, and by enabling persons willing and able to construct suitable houses to obtain possession of the ground.

The two facilities required, without which the present miserable condition of much of the house property must remain as it is, are, thus, longer leases, and powers for extinguishing interests manifestly injurious to the public health.

If these necessary facilities be granted, I would suggest that the Governor and Commissioners should agree to a plan for the general constructive improvement of houses and streets, in order that when private enterprise steps in it may be exercised on fixed principles with reference to elevation, drainage, and external ventilation, for the good of all. The building area within the garrison is so limited that without some such prearranged and carefully considered plan of procedure any new house erected may injure rather than improve the adjoining properties.

9. The other point mentioned above is that of the alien population, than which few subjects connected with Gibraltar have given rise to more discussion. Gibraltar affords so many advantages over the neighbouring Spanish towns and villages as a place of residence, and means of living, that there is a constant tendency to influx of people from the districts in the neighbourhood. It is even the habit to send young persons into the town for education.

On the other hand there is a variable demand for workpeople of different classes; servants, trade assistants, and others, by permanent residents. Numerous applications are made by persons on their own behalf, and also by residents, for temporary permits on behalf of aliens. And one of the difficulties of the Government is to select and decide on the persons to whom permits of residence are to be granted. As many as 4, 6, and 8,000 such applications have been before the police at one time, and there is thus a constant tendency to increase the population of an already overcrowded town. Immediately before the cholera appeared the resident alien population amounted to 2,029; the number now exceeds 3,000.

The Sanitary Commissioners have certain powers for preventing overcrowding in houses, but the exercise of those powers is manifestly at variance with the power of admitting aliens to residence in a town with a fixed number of houses. It has been proposed to meet the difficulty by granting permission to increase the house accommodation by erecting suitable dwellings on the north front under the guns of the fortress, but it was stated that this is objected to on military grounds. Another proposal to remedy the evil is that Her Majesty's Government should lay down authoritatively certain principles on which permits of temporary residence are to be granted, in order that all persons, both in Gibraltar and in adjacent districts, might know the number and kind of applicants who would be admitted on temporary permits. Other parties again see no reason for interfering with the present practice, and they contend that aliens should be liberally dealt with.

The existence of overcrowding in the houses of Gibraltar is undeniable. In many instances which I have myself witnessed the population has been double or more than double the number which could be safely lodged in the houses. A reference to Table XII. will likewise show that a large proportion of houses where cholera broke out were overcrowded. One want of Gibraltar may be imported labour, but it is quite certain that a very urgent want is more and better house room.

The present population is too great for the number of houses, and this element of disease has always told on the severity of epidemics from the time of yellow fever to the present day.

Any questions regarding the policy of admitting aliens are beyond the scope of this report; but, looking on the subject in its reference solely to the health of the garrison, I am of opinion that it is one of very considerable importance, and which requires to be dealt with.

What is really necessary, so far as public health is concerned, is that ample facilities should be afforded for building more houses, and of a better construction, for the accommodation of the resident population, and that due care should be exercised in granting permits not to admit more people than can be safely lodged in the town.

10. There is one subject which was several times brought under notice, and requires to be mentioned, and that is the question of registration of deaths, a duty at present performed by the police, with such means as are at their disposal.

I am bound to acknowledge the zealous assistance I received in these inquiries from

the police authorities; but nevertheless the statistics of deaths from cholera among the civil population are only approximations to the truth. Three separate accounts of the mortality, derived from three different sources, are given in Tables II., IV., and V., and they vary so materially from each other as to convince me that, small as the population is, the actual number of epidemic deaths in Gibraltar during the late cholera is unknown.

As the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar are charged with all questions regarding the public health, it is of great importance that they should have the earliest intimation of the causes of death, and of any increase in the mortality, in order that they might immediately take the necessary steps to prevent the spread of disease. For this purpose there would be no difficulty in adopting the same system of registration of deaths as that in use in England, and the simplest arrangement to effect this improvement would be to grant authority to the Sanitary Commissioners to conduct the registration.

11. Another matter intimately connected with the public health of the garrison, and for which there is at present no legal provision, is vaccination. I had an opportunity of discussing this subject with Mr. Flood, police magistrate, and the result was a house to house inquiry in districts 25 and 27, which suffered so severely from cholera, in order to ascertain the precise state of the population in these epidemic districts in reference to small pox and vaccination. Appendix XVIII. is an abstract of this inquiry, from which it appears that in October 1866 there were 758 children under 16 years of age in these districts; that out of this number no fewer than 310 had suffered from small pox; that 341 had been vaccinated and had hitherto escaped small pox; while 107 children were still unprotected, having neither been vaccinated nor had small pox. These facts in regard to two districts only out of 38 police divisions (besides North front and Catelan Bay), show that in any future Order in Council, provision should be made for efficient public vaccination.

Lastly. The inhabitants of Gibraltar have had practical experience of the inutility of quarantine restrictions in protecting them from epidemic diseases, and they are now incurring a large outlay for drainage, water supply, and general sanitary regulation. They are doing this under the enlightened conviction that the best way to protect themselves against epidemics is to remove the local causes with which these diseases have always hitherto connected themselves. But after they have incurred the cost of these improvements their commerce during epidemic seasons will still be at the mercy of states whose only faith is in quarantine.

The question naturally arises, as to whether it is not possible to press on the attention of these states the undeniable fact that cholera is now endemic over a large part of the world: that from time to time it becomes epidemic: that the only result of quarantine in time past has been to lull the people into a security at once false and fatal, by turning their attention away from the real sources of danger, and that the only safeguard of nations from pestilence lies neither in cordons nor in quarantine, but in works and measures for removing local causes of disease.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

December 20th, 1866.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—SHOWING the NUMBER of CASES and DEATHS from CHOLERA among the MILITARY POPULATION of GIBRALTAR during the Epidemic of 1865.

Date.	Military.								State of the Weather.							Localities of Disease.
	Men, Strength = 4854.		Women, Strength = 421.		Children, Strength = 703.		Total of all Sexes and Ages, Total Strength = 5978.		Mean Height of Ba- rometer	Mean Tempe- rature in Shade.	Maxi- mum Tempe- rature in Sun.	Direction of the Wind.	Quan- tity of Rain fallen.	Mean Amount of Ozone.	General Character of the Weather.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.								
18 July	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Inches. 30°101	° 81°0	° 136°0	W. & W.N.W.	Inches. 0	0-10. 2	Fine, bright	Camp, North Front (2/22).
19 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	30°010	78°0	138°0	W. & W.S.W.	0	2°5	"	—
31 "	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	30°082	78°5	136°0	W. & N.W.	0	2°5	"	Camp, North Front (2/22).
1 August	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	30°065	75°0	132°0	W.S.W. & W.N.W.	0	3	"	—
3 "	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	30°070	76°5	139°0	W.N.W. & S.W.	0	1°5	"	North Front; quarters near country (2/15).
4 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	30°099	76°5	138°0	E. & S.E.	0	4°5	Gloomy	—
9 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	29°966	76°0	135°0	E. & S.W.	0	4	Fine, fresh breeze	North Front, married people's quarters (R.E.)
10 "	7	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	29°962	72°2	125°0	S.W. & W.	0	2°5	"	Grand Casemates (2/15).
11 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	30°088	74°5	133°0	W. & S.W.	0	3	"	—
12 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	30°148	73°0	125°0	S.S.W. & W.N.W.	0	1	"	—
13 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30°157	74°0	129°0	W.N.W. & W.	0	2	Fine	—
14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30°173	74°5	130°0	W.N.W. & S.S.W.	0	1°5	"	—
15 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	30°125	74°5	129°0	E.N.E. & E.	0	3	Gloomy	North Front, married people's quarters (R.E.)
16 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	30°116	72°0	133°0	E.	0	3	Fine	" "
17 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30°147	73°0	134°0	"	0	1°5	"	—
18 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	30°180	73°5	125°0	E.N.E.	0	3	"	Grand Casemates (2/15).
19 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	30°059	77°0	132°0	E.S.E. & S.S.W.	0	2°5	"	Town Range Barracks (R.E.)
20 "	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	30°015	77°0	123°0	W.N.W. & W.S.W.	0	3	"	South Barracks (2/23). Got diarrhoea on 18th at North Front.
21 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29°989	75°5	135°0	W.N.W.	0	2°5	"	—
22 "	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	29°979	77°0	134°0	"	0	2	"	Buena Vista (32) on board trans- port "Renown" (1/9).
23 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29°972	76°5	135°0	"	0	1°5	"	—
24 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	29°970	75°5	104°0	"	0	3°5	Gloomy, cloudy	Moorish Castle (R.A.)
25 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	29°934	73°5	102°0	W. & W.N.W.	0	2°5	"	Camp, Windmill Hill (78). Great Casemates (2/15).
26 "	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	30°049	72°5	89°0	"	0	2	Gloomy, threatening rain.	Wellington Front (2/15).
27 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30°103	70°5	88°0	E.	0	3°5	Strong breeze, threat- ening rain.	—
28 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30°149	72°5	112°0	N.N.W.	0	2°5	Threatening rain	—
29 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30°185	72°5	130°0	N.W. & S.	0	2°5	Very fine	King's Bastion (2/15).
30 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	30°160	70°5	125°0	E.N.E. & E.	0	2°5	Fresh breeze	Town Range (R.E.)
31 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30°122	74°0	111°0	E.	0	3	Gloomy, hazy	South Barracks (2/23).
1 September	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	30°134	74°0	113°0	E.S.E.	0	5	"	Crutchett's Ramp Casemates (2/15).
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30°213	74°5	96°0	E.	0	4	Overcast, threatening	—
3 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	30°230	77°0	116°0	"	0	4	Gloomy, hazy	Catalan Bay Barracks (86).
4 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	30°203	76°2	127°0	"	0	3	"	Buena Vista Hutments (86).
5 "	2	3	-	1	-	-	2	4	30°199	69°0	101°0	"	0°002	3°5	Thunderstorm	Camp, Windmill Hill (78). Rosia Casemates (86).
6 "	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	30°167	73°2	92°0	E.N.E. & E.	0	4	Threatening rain	Crutchett's Ramp (2/15). Buena Vista (32). Hargraves (R.E.)
7 "	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	30°083	68°5	90°0	E.	0	5	Overcast, gloomy	Naval Hospital (2/23). Catalan Bay (86).
8 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	30°117	74°0	96°0	"	0°020	3°5	Overcast, shower	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Buena Vista (32).
9 "	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	30°204	74°6	127°0	N.W. & E.S.E.	0	2	Overcast, thunder- storm.	Buena Vista (32).
10 "	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	30°190	74°5	90°0	E.S.E. & N.E.	0	3°5	Overcast, gloomy	Moorish Castle (R.A. = 1). Grand Casemates (2/15). Kings' Bastion (2/15).
11 "	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	30°253	69°6	106°5	E. & N.E.	0	4	Cloudy, hazy	Prince Albert's Front (R.A.) Rosia (R.A.) Naval Hospital (32).
12 "	4	3	1	-	-	-	5	3	30°202	72°0	85°0	E. & E.N.E.	0	4	"	Hargrave's (R.E.) Grand Case- mates (2/15). King's Bastion (2/15 = 2). Camp, Windmill Hill (78).
13 "	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	30°126	75°5	111°5	E.	0	3°5	"	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Rosia (R.A.) Wellington Front (2/15). King's Bastion (2/15).
14 "	6	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	30°191	75°0	86°6	"	0	3°5	Cloudy, hazy, "Levanter."	Engineer Building (R.E.) Welling- ton Front (2/15). Camp at Europa (32 = 3). Soldier's home, married quarters (32).
15 "	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	30°233	75°0	91°0	"	0	3	"	Orange Bastion (R.A.) Moorish Castle (R.A.)
16 "	4	2	-	-	2	-	6	2	30°206	75°0	112°0	"	0	3°5	"	Camp, Windmill Hill (2/15 = 2); moved from King's Bastion on 14th. Crutchett's Ramp (2/15 = 2). Europa Huts (32 = 2).
17 "	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	30°200	72°5	102°0	"	0	3	"	South Barracks (2/23). Naval Hospital (32).
18 "	3	1	2	1	-	-	5	2	30°212	74°0	101°0	"	0	5	"	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Grand Case- mates (R.A.) Engineer Building (R.E.) Buena Vista (32). Camp Windmill Hill (78).

Table I.—Showing the Number of Cases and Deaths from Cholera among the Military Population of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Military.								State of the Weather.							General Character of the Weather.	Localities of Disease.
	Men, Strength = 4851.		Women, Strength = 421.		Children, Strength = 703.		Total of all Sexes and Ages, Total Strength = 5978.	Mean Height of Ba- rometer	Mean Tempe- rature in Shade.	Maxi- mum Tempe- rature in Sun.	Direction of the Wind.	Quan- tity of Rain fallen.	Mean Amount of Ozone.				
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.								Attacked.	Died.		
19 September	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	Inches. 30.285	° 73.5	° 88.0	E.	Inches. 0	0—10. 3.5	Cloudy, hazy, "Levanter."	Orange Bastion (R.A.) Naval Hospital (2/15). Buena Vista (32). Europa Huts (32). Wind- mill Hill (86).	
20 "	3	1	-	1	1	-	4	2	30.257	74.7	109.0	"	0	3.5	"	Europa Huts (32 = 3). Windmill Hill, Officer's Quarters (86).	
21 "	3	3	-	-	-	1	3	4	30.159	73.2	110.0	E. & N.E.	0	3	Cloudy, hazy, lightning.	Orange Bastion (R.A.) South Barracks, attacked with diarrhoea on Waterport Guard (2/23). Naval Hospital (32).	
22 "	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	30.083	75.0	111.0	E.	0	3	Cloudy, hazy, gloomy	Orange Bastion (R.A. = 2). Well- ington Front (2/15). Buena Vista (32).	
23 "	3	6	-	-	1	-	4	6	30.112	74.0	106.0	"	0	3	Cloudy, hazy, "Levanter."	Engineer Building (R.E. = 2). Wellington Front (2/15). Buena Vista (32).	
24 "	3	2	1	-	-	1	4	3	30.260	72.5	93.0	"	0	4	Overcast, shower	Moorish Castle (R.A.). Castle Road (R.E.) Europa Huts (32). Nava Hospital (86).	
25 "	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	30.232	74.0	91.0	E. & E.S.E.	0.025	4	Overcast, "Levanter"	Europa Huts (32).	
26 "	4	1	-	-	1	2	5	3	30.175	72.5	110.0	E.	0	3	Gloomy, hazy	Naval Hospital (2/15). South Barracks: got diarrhoea at Moorish Castle (2/23). Europa Huts (32). Windmill Hill (86).	
27 "	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	30.183	72.5	119.0	N.E. & E.	0	3	Gloomy, lightning	Hargrave's (R.E.) Rosia Upper- wood (2/23). Europa Hutmments (32 = 2).	
28 "	4	1	1	-	1	-	6	1	30.167	72.0	97.6	E.	0.050	3	Slight shower	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Hargrave's (R.E.) South Barracks (2/23=2). Europa Huts (32). Buena Vista Huts (86).	
29 "	3	-	1	-	3	1	7	1	30.080	71.5	92.0	"	0	4	"	Naval Hospital (R.A.) Moorish Castle (R.A. = 2). Crutehett's Ramp (R.E.) Buena Vista (R.E.) South Barracks (2/23=2).	
30 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	29.987	72.0	114.0	E. & W.	1.397	3.5	Thunderstorm, heavy rain.	Prince Albert's Front (R.A.)	
1 October	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	29.954	71.5	110.0	S.W. & W.	0.050	3.5	Slight shower	Rosia (R.A.) Wellington Front (2/15). South Barracks (2/23). Camp, Windmill Hill (78).	
2 "	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	29.991	73.5	110.0	W. & E.	0	3.5	Fine	South Barracks (2/23).	
3 "	2	-	2	2	-	-	4	2	30.070	72.5	116.0	E.S.E. & E.	0	3	"	Rosia (R.A.) Grand Casemates (R.A.) Moorish Castle (R.A.) Detached quarter at King's Bas- tion (R.E.)	
4 "	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	30.044	72.5	93.0	E.	0	4	Gloomy, hazy	Rosia (R.A.) South Barracks (2/23). Military Prison, Wind- mill Hill (32). Windmill Hill Huts (86).	
5 "	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	30.013	70.0	104.0	S.S.W.	1.100	4	Thunder, heavy rain	Moorish Castle (R. A.) Camp, Windmill Hill (78). Buena Vista Huts (86 = 2).	
6 "	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	29.946	72.5	115.0	W.N.W.	0	3	Clear, fine	Naval Hospital (R.A.) Wellington Front (2/15). South Barracks (2/23).	
7 "	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	29.904	72.3	111.0	S.S.W. & S.W.	0	2	Some rain	Naval Hospital (2/15). Buena Vista Huts (86).	
8 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	29.872	69.5	105.0	W. & S.W.	0.210	3.5	Showery	Windmill Hill Barracks (86).	
9 "	2	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	29.966	68.5	117.0	W.N.W & W.	0.400	2.5	Some rain	Moorish Castle (R.A. = 2). Wind- mill Hill Barracks (86). Buena Vista Huts (86).	
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.840	66.5	97.0	N.E.	3.300	3.5	Very heavy rain	—	
11 "	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	30.007	66.5	106.0	W.N.W.	0.520	2	Fine, bright	Naval Hospital (2/23). Soldier's Home (Europa Pass) Married Quarters (32 = 3).	
12 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	30.124	68.0	110.0	"	0	2	"	Europa Huts (32). Soldier's Home (32).	
13 "	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	30.036	68.5	105.0	W.N.W. & W.	0	2	Cloudy, hazy	Camp, Windmill Hill (78).	
14 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	30.061	68.5	113.0	W. & W.S.W.	0	2	Fine, bright	—	
15 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	30.143	67.0	113.0	N.E. & S.S.W.	0	2	"	South Barracks (2/23).	
16 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	30.080	67.5	115.0	W.N.W. & W.	0	3	"	—	
17 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	30.008	66.5	110.0	W. & W.N.W.	0	2	Fine	—	
18 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	29.741	66.5	95.0	W.N.W. & W.S.W.	0.300	3.5	Heavy showers	Camp, Windmill Hill (78).	
19 "	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	30.023	62.7	105.0	W.N.W.	0	3	Fine, fresh breeze	—	
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	30.109	65.0	107.0	"	0	2	Fine, bright	—	
21 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.015	65.0	109.0	S. & E.S.E.	0	2	Hazy	—	
22 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.962	63.5	98.0	W.S.W. & W.N.W.	0	3.5	Heavy rain	—	
23 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.073	64.7	110.0	W.N.W.	1.400	3.5	Showery	—	
24 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	30.234	65.5	109.0	"	0	3	Fine, bright	Moorish Castle (R.A.)	
25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.240	64.5	110.0	E.	0	3	"	—	
26 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.210	64.5	104.0	N.E. & E.	0	3	Fine	—	
27 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.169	65.4	97.0	W.N.W.	0	1.5	"	—	
Total	121	76	18	12	24	18	163	106									

W. S. RUTHERFORD, M.D.
D.I.G.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

North Districts	-	-	-	-	-	238	Girls	-	-	-	-	-	40
South Districts	-	-	-	-	-	23	Boys	-	-	-	-	-	46
Gavino's Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	5	Men	-	-	-	-	-	142
North Front	-	-	-	-	-	12	Women	-	-	-	-	-	130
Lighters	-	-	-	-	-	4	Total	-	-	-	-	-	408
Catalan Bay	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Civi Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	60							
Total	-	-	-	-	-	403							

TABLE III.—Approximate Return of the fixed Population in each District of Gibraltar in 1865, previous to the Cholera.

District.	No. of Inhabitants.	District.	No. of Inhabitants.	District.	No. of Inhabitants.
Town District, No. 1. - -	126	Town District, No. 16. -	473	South District, No. 1. - -	337
" " 2. - -	740	" " 17. -	493	" " 2. - -	179
" " 3. - -	940	" " 18. -	346	" " 3. - -	769
" " 4. - -	149	" " 19. -	446	" " 4. - -	53
" " 5. - -	848	" " 20. -	18	" " 5. - -	110
" " 6. - -	309	" " 21. -	646	" " 6. - -	212
" " 7. - -	211	" " 22. -	424	" " 7. - -	123
" " 8. - -	154	" " 23. -	16	" " 8. - -	60
" " 9. - -	234	" " 24. -	1,066	" " 9. - -	43
" " 10. - -	266	" " 25. -	1,097	" " 10. - -	135
" " 11. - -	656	" " 26. -	798		
" " 12. - -	285	" " 27. -	862	Total - -	2,021
" " 13. - -	409	" " 28. -	32		
" " 14. - -	609			Catalan Bay - - -	239
" " 15. - -	365	Total - -	13,018	North Front - - -	184

RECAPITULATION.

	Fixed Population.	Alien Floating Population.
Town Districts - - -	13,018	1,732
South Districts - - -	2,021	96
Catalan Bay - - -	239	62
North Front - - -	184	139
Total - - -	15,462	2,029

Total Fixed and Alien Population 17,491.

Gibraltar, 27th Nov. 1866.

F. SOLLY FLOOD,
Police Office.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Number of Cases and Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865. (Extracted from a Return by Dr. Rutherford, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.)

Cholera.			Cholera.			Cholera.		
Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1865.			1865.			1865.		
July 18 - -	—	—	Sept. 2 - -	4	1	Oct. 1 - -	24	17
" 19 - -	—	—	" 3 - -	9	4	" 2 - -	11	6
" 31 - -	—	—	" 4 - -	7	1	" 3 - -	11	5
Aug. 1 - -	—	—	" 5 - -	15	11	" 4 - -	14	9
" 3 - -	—	—	" 6 - -	11	4	" 5 - -	13	4
" 4 - -	—	—	" 7 - -	12	9	" 6 - -	15	8
" 9 - -	—	—	" 8 - -	22	7	" 7 - -	24	17
" 10 - -	—	—	" 9 - -	33	19	" 8 - -	11	5
" 11 - -	1	1	" 10 - -	34	15	" 9 - -	12	1
" 12 - -	—	—	" 11 - -	49	21	" 10 - -	10	5
" 13 - -	1	—	" 12 - -	26	19	" 11 - -	6	4
" 14 - -	—	—	" 13 - -	37	14	" 12 - -	9	6
" 15 - -	—	—	" 14 - -	43	15	" 13 - -	12	10
" 16 - -	1	—	" 15 - -	63	36	" 14 - -	5	1
" 17 - -	—	—	" 16 - -	33	18	" 15 - -	5	3
" 18 - -	—	—	" 17 - -	30	14	" 16 - -	2	3
" 19 - -	—	—	" 18 - -	20	12	" 17 - -	3	—
" 20 - -	9	7	" 19 - -	30	16	" 18 - -	—	1
" 21 - -	3	2	" 20 - -	13	38	" 19 - -	6	5
" 22 - -	7	5	" 21 - -	27	13	" 20 - -	—	—
" 23 - -	7	5	" 22 - -	14	9	" 21 - -	—	—
" 24 - -	13	7	" 23 - -	12	8	" 22 - -	1	—
" 25 - -	—	—	" 24 - -	10	3	" 23 - -	—	—
" 26 - -	3	6	" 25 - -			" 24 - -	—	—
" 27 - -	4	1	" 26 - -			" 25 - -	—	—
" 28 - -	—	2	" 27 - -			" 26 - -	—	—
" 29 - -	—	1	" 28 - -			" 27 - -	—	—
" 30 - -	—	1	" 29 - -					
" 31 - -	4	1	" 30 - -					
Sept. 1 - -	—	—				Total -	902	477

TABLE V.—SHOWING the CASES and DEATHS from CHOLERA in GIBRALTAR during the Epidemic of 1865 (extracted from the Gibraltar Chronicle of November 9th, 1865.)

Date.		Civil Population.		Military.		Convicts.		Date.		Civil Population.		Military.		Convicts.							
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.						
1865.								1865.													
July	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	September	17	} 58	34	4	4	5	2						
"	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	"	18		"	19	33	18	4	1	—	—			
"	31	—	—	2	1	—	—	"	20		"	21	23	11	4	1	7	3			
August	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	"	21	"	22	19	9	7	5	1	3				
"	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	"	22	"	23	30	16	2	—	—	—				
"	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	"	23	"	24	27	10	3	5	3	3				
"	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	"	24	} 50	31	8	4	12	7						
"	10	—	—	7	—	—	—	"	25		"	26	21	12	2	1	6	1			
"	11	1	1	—	1	—	—	"	26		"	27	10	5	7	3	4	4			
"	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	"	27	"	28	10	7	1	3	2	2				
"	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	"	28	"	29	7	7	7	2	1	1				
"	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	"	29	"	30	8	1	3	1	2	2				
"	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	October	1	} 22	15	6	3	2	2						
"	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	"	2		"	3	10	5	2	1	1	1			
"	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	"	3		"	4	11	5	2	3	—	—			
"	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	"	4	"	5	13	8	7	2	1	1				
"	21	9	7	2	2	—	—	"	5	"	6	12	3	4	4	1	1				
"	22*	3	2	—	—	—	—	"	6	"	7	15	8	2	1	—	—				
"	23	7	1	2	—	—	—	"	7	} 21	14	6	4	3	3						
"	24	7	5	—	2	—	—	"	8		"	9	11	5	1	1	—	—			
"	25	7	5	—	—	—	—	"	9		"	10	12	1	1	—	—	—			
"	26	7	—	1	1	—	—	"	10	"	11	10	5	1	—	—	—				
"	27	} 13	7	1	1	—	—	"	11	"	12	6	4	7	1	—	—				
"	28		"	12	1	—	—	—	"	12	"	13	9	6	—	1	—	—			
"	29		"	10	5	1	—	—	"	13	"	14	15	8	2	1	—	—			
"	30	3	6	—	—	—	—	"	14	"	15	21	14	6	4	3	3				
"	31	4	1	1	1	—	—	"	15	"	16	11	5	1	1	—	—				
September	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	"	16	"	17	12	10	1	1	—	—				
"	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	"	17	} 12	10	1	1	—	—	—	—				
"	3	} 9	4	2	1	—	—	"	18		"	19	5	1	—	2	—	—			
"	4		"	18	5	3	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"	5		"	20	3	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"	6	13	9	3	5	2	1	"	21	"	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
"	7	11	4	1	—	—	—	"	22	} 5	4	—	—	—	—	1	1				
"	8	11	9	2	2	1	—	"	23		"	24	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"	9	17	4	—	—	5	3	"	24		"	25	—	1	1	1	—	—			
"	10	} 29	16	4	4	4	3	"	25	"	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"	11		"	31	13	5	1	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"	12		"	47	19	7	2	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	4					
"	13	23	15	5	3	3	4	"	26	"	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"	14	31	9	1	3	6	5	"	27	"											
"	15	40	15	6	1	3	—	TOTAL -								821	420	156	98	81	57

TABLE VI.—SHOWING the STATE of HEALTH of the CIVIL POPULATION of GIBRALTAR from January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865.

Diseases of digestive organs attended as out patients at the Civil Hospital during these years, arranged month by month approximately.

Months.	Dyspepsia.	Colic.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentry.	Sickness or Vomiting.	Cholera.	All other Diseases.
1864.							
January - -	53	27	10	„	26	„	1,135
February - -	43	17	11	7	2	„	1,000
March - -	62	28	13	3	14	„	1,006
April - - -	58	40	20	1	17	„	1,004
May - - -	89	56	44	13	12	„	1,463
June - - -	67	59	100	17	20	„	1,452
July - - -	74	41	54	6	25	„	1,465
August - - -	43	42	59	4	13	„	1,364
September - -	62	42	54	11	14	„	1,037
October - -	28	30	51	6	18	„	1,043
November - -	43	31	28	6	22	„	849
December -	29	26	18	2	12	„	746
1865.							
January - -	55	15	11	4	14	„	1,005
February - -	51	19	21	„	25	„	886
March - -	48	32	20	1	23	„	1,225
April - - -	56	23	14	4	16	„	1,032
May - - -	80	40	62	8	18	„	1,285
June - - -	63	63	58	7	40	„	1,303
July - - -	67	39	53	2	45	„	1,233
August - -	56	45	121	4	47	„	1,055
September - -	19	21	254	6	61	„	631
October - -	18	20	121	12	10	„	736
November - -	22	27	7	5	23	„	584
December - -	25	21	10	2	9	„	638

Total Out Patients for 1864 - - - 15,387*

Total Out Patients for 1865 - - - 13,676*

* These numbers represent not the new Cases but the visits of Patients to the Hospital.

CHS. TRENERRY, Surgeon.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING the NUMBER of CHOLERA CASES and DEATHS among the CIVIL POPULATION of GIBRALTAR during the Year 1860.

Date.	Names.	Country.	District.	House.	Locality.	Remarks.
1860.						
August 14	Teresa Canepa - - -	Native -	21	15	Town Range -	Died.
" 15	John Terry - - -	British -	22	6	Southport Street -	Died.
" 15	Maria Saduler - - -	Spain -	22	4	" -	Recovered.
" 15	Francisca Saduler - - -	Native -	22	4	" -	"
" 20	Mariana Vinent - - -	" -	25	4	Arrengos Yard -	"
" 20	Emilia Casasdc Ramirez - - -	" -	2	23	Road to the Lines -	"
" 22	Isabel Gimenez - - -	Spain -	—	—	Civil Hospital -	"
" 22	Maria Olivera - - -	Native -	25	4	Arrengos Yard -	Died.
" 22	Ana Serisola - - -	" -	26	32	Castle Road -	Recovered.
" 23	Eduardo Apostol - - -	" -	5	42	Castle Road -	Died.
" 23	Angela Apostol - - -	Spain -	5	42	" -	"
" 25	Lorenzo Corsanego - - -	Native -	5	42	" -	Recovered.
" 26	Pascual Palomino - - -	" -	3	6	Waterport Street -	"
" 26	Juan Fareon - - -	Genoa -	5	42	Castle Gully Steps -	Died.
" 26	Francisco Balbi - - -	Native -	6	15	Main Street -	"
" 26	Teresa Macedo - - -	" -	27	18	Willis's Road -	"
" 29	Carlos Gaibizo - - -	Genoa -	13	29	City Mill Lane -	"
" 30	Antonio Guerzi - - -	Native -	13	29	Civil Hospital -	"
" 31	Guillermo Gordon - - -	" -	25	57	Flat Bastion Road -	"
" 31	Maria Martinez - - -	" -	25	46	" -	Recovered.
" 31	Maria Viagas - - -	" -	—	—	Civil Hospital -	"
" 31	Mercedes Tortabuey - - -	" -	5	26	Castle Road -	"
" 31	Bartolomew Montobio - - -	" -	5	6	Castle Ramp -	Died.
September 2	Harriett Skelton - - -	British -	25	43	Lopez's Ramp -	"
" 3	Maria Ramirez - - -	Native -	2	23	Road to the Lines -	Recovered.
" 3	Manuela Melligan - - -	" -	24	42	Prince Edward's Road -	"
" 3	Catalina Cerisola - - -	" -	25	41	Lopez's Ramp -	"
" 3	Teresa Pufino - - -	" -	13	14	Gunner's Lane -	"
" 4	Josefa Lagos - - -	" -	27	1	Willis's Road -	"
" 4	Francisca Morales - - -	" -	25	1	Bruce's Gully -	"
" 4	Eliza C. Byrne - - -	British -	21	22	Town Range -	Died.
" 9	Bernardo Nussa - - -	Spain -	25	58	Flat Bastion Road -	Recovered.
" 9	Baldomero Chappoli - - -	Native -	25	42	Lopez's Ramp -	Died.
" 9	Manuel Nussa - - -	" -	25	58	Flat Bastion Road -	Recovered.
" 9	Catalina Lambias - - -	Spain -	5	17	Castle Ramp -	Recovered.
" 10	Josefa Alvarez - - -	Native -	25	10	Arrengos Yard -	"
" 15	Rosa Lapeen - - -	" -	25	—	Civil Hospital -	Died.
" 15	Francisco Marrero - - -	" -	26	24	Willis's Road -	"
" 16	Liberata Escobar - - -	" -	24	44	Prince Edward's Road -	"
" 17	Josefa Laltora - - -	" -	25	16	Lime Kiln Gully -	"
October 4	Antonio Santos - - -	" -	8	7	Rosia South -	"
" 9	George Sherriff - - -	" -	14	32	Frasers Ramp -	"
" 20	Catalina Cassiari - - -	" -	25	26	Willis's Road -	"
" 27	Felomena Payas - - -	" -	25	26	" -	Recovered.
" 29	Hannah Benniyes - - -	" -	22	1	Convent Place -	Died.
" 31	Diego Sanchez - - -	Spain -	15	7	Giro's Passage -	"
November 1	Ana Ma. Gonzales - - -	Native -	—	—	Civil Hospital -	Recovered.
" 2	Juan Anto. Reyes - - -	Portugal -	—	—	" -	Died.
" 2	Josefa Ferrando - - -	Native -	3	17	Turnbells Lane -	"
" 2	Antonio de La Cruz - - -	" -	15	7	Girv's Passage -	"
" 3	Manuel Martinez - - -	Portugal -	3	28	Engineers Lane -	"
" 3	Magdalena Ferrando - - -	Native -	3	17	Turnbells Lane -	"
" 8	Geronima Grillo - - -	Genoa -	—	—	Civil Hospital -	"
" 8	Constancia Rodriguez - - -	Native -	25	51	Flat Bastion Road -	"
" 10	Jose Viagas - - -	" -	3	17	Turnbells Lane -	Recovered.
" 10	Flora Bustos - - -	" -	16	6	Church Street -	"
" 12	Federico Catania - - -	" -	2	36	Road to the Lines -	"
" 14	Adela Bustos - - -	" -	16	6	Church Street -	Died.
" 14	Amalia Bustos - - -	" -	16	6	" -	Recovered.
" 15	Salvador Ramirez - - -	" -	—	—	Northfront -	"
" 15	Jose Barea - - -	Spain -	17	6	Gunner's Lane -	Died.
" 15	Rosa Besura - - -	Native -	15	9	Giro's Passage -	Recovered.
" 23	Juan Conti - - -	" -	27	26	Caballeros Buildings -	"
" 23	Moses Attias - - -	" -	7	12	Main Street -	"
" 23	Francisco Ruiz - - -	Spain -	16	6	Church Street -	Died.
" 30	David Attias - - -	Native -	21	9	George's Lane -	"
December 1	Gimol Attias - - -	" -	21	9	" -	Recovered.
" 1	Coty Attias - - -	" -	21	9	" -	"
" 1	Moses Attias - - -	" -	7	9	Main Street -	Died.

RECAPITULATION.

Deaths	-	-	-	-	36
Recovered	-	-	-	-	33
Total					69

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING the LOCALITIES of DEATHS from CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION of GIBRALTAR in the year 1865 (prepared by the Police).

Number	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death.		Population in Patio.	Deaths in same Patio.	Number.	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death.		Population in Patio.	Deaths in same Patio.
					Patio.	Room.								Patio.	Room.		
1	1865. Aug. 11	Bay	Lighter	1	—	—	—	—	71	1865. Sept. 10	19	7	1	1	—	38	6
2	" 19	N. F.	Lime Kiln	1	—	1	—	—	72	" 10	25	4	1	—	1	—	6
3	" 20	N. F.	Washings-sheds	1	—	1	—	—	73	" 10	26	13	1	1	—	—	1
4	" 20	17	14	1	1	—	56	2	74	" 10	26	22	1	1	—	45	3
5	" 21	N. F.	Washings-sheds	1	—	1	—	—	75	" 10	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
6	" 21	N. F.	do.	1	—	1	—	—	76	" 10	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
7	" 21	11	37	1	1	—	—	—	77	" 10	3 South	35	1	1	—	14	—
8	" 21	27	18	1	1	—	35	2	78	" 10	5 do.	5	1	1	—	23	—
9	" 22	24	41	1	1	—	51	2	79	" 11	5 do.	5	1	1	—	—	—
10	" 22	27	28	1	1	—	—	—	80	" 11	3	29	1	1	—	23	2
11	" 23	N. F.	Comm't sheds	1	—	1	—	—	81	" 11	3	29	1	1	—	23	2
12	" 23	N. F.	Devil's Tower	1	—	1	—	—	82	" 11	3	41	1	1	—	—	1
13	" 23	7	11	1	1	—	8	2	83	" 11	3	52	1	1	—	69	8
14	" 23	14	37	1	1	—	18	1	84	" 11	21	21	1	1	—	41	4
15	" 23	21	11	1	1	—	130	3	85	" 12	3	47	1	1	—	—	1
16	" 23	25	61	1	1	—	20	1	86	" 12	3	48	1	1	—	42	3
17	" 24	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—	87	" 12	3	49	1	1	—	6	2
18	" 24	17	14	1	1	—	56	2	88	" 12	3	51	1	1	—	41	3
19	" 24	24	2	1	—	1	—	1	89	" 12	5	38	1	1	—	14	1
20	" 26	17	1	1	1	—	44	1	90	" 12	11	27	1	1	—	33	1
21	" 27	11	25	1	1	—	56	3	91	" 12	9	4	1	1	—	12	1
22	" 27	16	27	1	1	—	20	1	92	" 12	24	14	1	1	—	6	1
23	" 27	19	9	1	1	—	40	4	93	" 12	24	44	1	1	—	97	5
24	" 27	19	9	1	—	1	—	4	94	" 12	24	44	1	1	—	97	5
25	" 28	5	29	1	1	—	23	1	95	" 12	25	4	1	—	1	—	6
26	" 28	14	5	1	1	—	6	1	96	" 12	25	45	1	1	—	8	2
27	" 28	15	7	1	1	—	48	2	97	" 12	26	15	1	1	—	19	1
28	" 28	25	46	1	1	—	34	2	98	" 12	26	21	1	1	—	38	5
29	" 29	24	G. A.	1	1	—	—	5	99	" 12	27	11	1	1	—	11	3
30	" 29	C. Bay.	9	1	—	—	—	—	100	" 12	27	14	1	1	—	13	1
31	" 29	5	34	1	1	—	—	3	101	" 12	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
32	" 30	22	18	1	1	—	10	1	102	" 12	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
33	" 30	26	23	1	—	1	—	2	103	" 12	27	27	1	1	—	16	4
34	" 31	25	5	1	1	1	—	3	104	" 12	27	35	1	1	—	—	12
35	Sept. 2	12	17	1	1	—	47	2	105	" 12	19	7	1	1	—	38	6
36	" 3	N. F.	Garden	1	—	1	—	—	106	" 12	7 South	4	1	1	—	16	—
37	" 3	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—	107	" 13	1	3	1	1	—	22	1
38	" 3	3	52	1	1	—	69	8	108	" 13	5	3	1	1	—	20	1
39	" 3	25	5	1	—	1	—	3	109	" 13	16	2	1	1	—	17	1
40	" 4	N. F.	Devil's Tower	1	—	1	—	—	110	" 13	18	9	1	1	—	12	1
41	" 4	25	31	1	1	—	7	1	111	" 13	24	1	1	1	—	171	5
42	" 4	26	19	1	1	—	6	1	112	" 13	24	15	1	1	—	8	2
43	" 5	3	52	1	1	—	69	8	113	" 13	24	25	1	1	—	58	1
44	" 5	25	10	1	1	—	94	7	114	" 13	25	10	1	1	—	94	7
45	" 5	3 South	23	1	1	—	143	—	115	" 13	26	17	1	1	—	55	2
46	" 5	3 do.	26	1	1	—	10	—	116	" 13	26	21	1	1	—	38	5
47	" 6	N. F.	Open Air	1	—	—	—	—	117	" 13	27	5	1	1	—	—	5
48	" 6	5	34	1	1	—	—	3	118	" 13	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
49	" 6	16	8	1	1	—	30	1	119	" 13	27	35	1	1	—	—	12
50	" 6	18	1	1	1	—	59	2	120	" 13	3 South	35	1	1	—	14	—
51	" 6	24	42	1	1	—	61	3	121	" 13	5 do.	5	1	1	—	23	—
52	" 6	26	C. H.	1	—	—	—	—	122	" 14	5	8	1	1	—	10	1
53	" 7	3	48	1	1	—	42	3	123	" 14	18	1	1	1	—	58	2
54	" 7	3	48	1	1	—	42	3	124	" 14	25	5	1	1	1	—	3
55	" 7	14	15	1	1	—	5	1	125	" 14	26	10	1	1	—	20	7
56	" 7	15	7	1	1	—	47	2	126	" 14	26	22	1	1	—	45	3
57	" 7	18	13	1	1	—	7	1	127	" 14	27	11	1	1	—	11	3
58	" 7	27	11	1	1	—	11	3	128	" 14	27	25	1	—	1	—	2
59	" 8	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—	129	" 14	1 South	5	1	1	—	—	—
60	" 8	N. F.	do.	1	—	1	—	—	130	" 14	5 do.	20	1	1	—	17	—
61	" 8	5	34	1	1	—	—	3	131	" 15	5	6	1	1	—	20	3
62	" 8	27	23	1	—	1	—	10	132	" 15	5	17	1	1	—	18	1
63	" 8	3 South	13	1	1	—	15	—	133	" 15	14	2	1	1	—	30	1
64	" 9	3 do.	23	1	1	—	143	—	134	" 15	14	16	1	1	—	14	2
65	" 9	3	40	1	—	1	—	1	135	" 15	21	16	1	1	—	—	1
66	" 9	3	49	1	1	—	6	2	136	" 15	22	4	1	1	—	12	1
67	" 9	3	51	1	1	—	—	3	137	" 15	23	G ^t Quarters	1	1	—	—	—
68	" 9	5	43	1	1	—	33	1	138	" 15	24	1	1	1	—	171	5
69	" 9	12	17	1	1	—	47	2	139	" 15	24	1	1	1	—	171	5
70	" 10	7	11	1	1	—	8	2	140	" 15	25	4	1	—	1	—	6

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Localities of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in the year 1865—*continued*.

Number.	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death.		Population in Pctio.	Deaths in same Pctio.	Number.	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death.		Population in Pctio.	Deaths in same Pctio.
					Patio.	Room.								Patio.	Room.		
141	1865. Sept. 15	26	18	1	1	—	23	1	216	Sept. 20	27	5	1	1	—	29	5
142	" 15	26	21	1	1	—	38	5	217	" 20	16	6	1	1	—	28	1
143	" 15	27	10	1	1	—	—	3	218	" 21	2	8	1	1	—	25	1
144	" 15	27	18	1	1	—	35	2	219	" 21	3	50	1	1	—	33	3
145	" 15	27	26	1	—	1	—	4	220	" 21	5	11	1	1	—	24	1
146	" 15	27	27	1	1	—	16	4	221	" 21	12	3	1	1	—	39	2
147	" 15	27	35	1	1	—	238	12	222	" 21	12	3	1	1	—	39	2
148	" 15	24	G. A.	1	1	—	—	5	223	" 21	19	7	1	1	—	38	6
149	" 16	3	52	1	1	—	69	8	224	" 21	21	11	1	1	—	130	3
150	" 16	5	6	1	1	—	20	3	225	" 21	21	21	1	1	—	41	4
151	" 16	11	44	1	1	—	24	3	226	" 21	16	10	1	1	—	22	1
152	" 16	11	42	1	1	—	24	3	227	" 21	26	16	1	1	—	76	1
153	" 16	16	9	1	1	—	20	1	228	" 21	26	25	1	1	—	74	3
154	" 16	19	L. G.	1	1	—	—	—	229	" 21	27	24	1	—	1	—	1
155	" 16	25	6	1	1	—	16	1	230	" 21	Bay	Lighters	1	—	—	—	—
156	" 16	25	7	1	1	—	47	1	231	" 22	3	50	1	1	—	33	3
157	" 16	25	57	1	1	—	13	1	232	" 22	3	52	1	1	—	69	8
158	" 16	27	5	1	1	—	29	5	233	" 22	11	39	1	1	—	31	1
159	" 16	27	12	1	1	—	27	2	234	" 22	15	17	1	1	—	12	3
160	" 16	27	25	1	—	1	—	2	235	" 22	19	5	1	1	—	24	1
161	" 16	27	27	1	1	—	16	4	236	" 22	21	21	1	1	—	41	4
162	" 16	3 South.	15	1	1	—	5	—	237	" 22	26	12	1	1	—	10	1
163	" 17	3	36	1	1	—	16	2	238	" 22	26	17	1	1	—	55	2
164	" 17	3	52	1	1	—	69	8	239	" 22	26	27	1	1	—	9	2
165	" 17	14	32	1	1	—	50	2	240	" 22	27	5	1	1	—	29	5
166	" 17	17	9	1	1	—	25	1	241	" 22	27	27	1	1	—	16	4
167	" 17	17	22	1	1	—	10	1	242	" 22	28	Garden	1	—	—	—	—
168	" 17	24	15	1	1	—	8	2	243	" 22	6 South.	10	1	1	—	25	—
169	" 17	24	43	1	1	—	29	1	244	" 23	3	16	1	1	—	40	2
170	" 17	25	4	1	1	1	—	6	245	" 23	3	50	1	1	—	33	3
171	" 17	25	10	1	1	—	94	7	246	" 23	3	52	1	1	—	69	8
172	" 17	26	21	1	1	—	38	5	247	" 23	11	25	1	1	—	56	3
173	" 17	26	24	1	1	—	70	5	248	" 23	19	9	1	1	—	40	4
174	" 17	27	3	1	1	—	24	1	249	" 23	21	11	1	1	—	130	3
175	" 17	27	7	1	1	—	39	2	250	" 23	25	4	1	—	1	6	
176	" 17	27	23	1	—	1	—	10	251	" 23	26	25	1	1	—	74	3
177	" 17	27	23	1	—	1	—	10	252	" 23	26	30	1	1	—	9	1
178	" 17	27	23	1	—	1	—	10	253	" 23	27	12	1	1	—	27	2
179	" 17	6 South.	6	1	1	—	40	—	254	" 23	27	13	1	1	—	38	1
180	" 18	5	6	1	1	—	20	3	255	" 23	27	35	1	1	—	238	12
181	" 18	11	30	1	1	—	11	2	256	" 23	27	35	1	1	—	238	12
182	" 18	11	42	1	1	—	24	3	257	" 23	27	35	1	1	—	238	12
183	" 18	18	2	1	1	—	39	1	258	" 23	24	G. A.	1	1	—	—	5
184	" 18	18	4	1	1	—	10	1	259	" 24	4	12	1	1	—	10	1
185	" 18	18	8	1	1	—	12	2	260	" 24	2	13	1	1	—	5	1
186	" 18	19	7	1	1	—	38	6	261	" 24	7	5	1	1	—	36	3
187	" 18	24	30	1	1	—	33	1	262	" 24	21	21	1	1	—	41	4
188	" 18	25	10	1	1	—	94	7	263	" 24	25	24	1	1	—	14	1
189	" 18	25	46	1	1	—	34	2	264	" 24	25	26	1	1	—	10	1
190	" 18	25	48	1	1	1	—	1	265	" 24	25	44	1	1	—	20	1
191	" 18	26	22	1	1	—	39	3	266	" 24	27	7	1	1	—	39	2
192	" 18	27	2	1	1	—	24	1	267	" 24	27	33	1	1	—	—	4
193	" 18	27	23	1	—	1	—	10	268	" 24	27	34	1	1	—	48	2
194	" 18	27	35	1	1	—	238	12	269	" 24	27	34	1	1	—	48	2
195	" 18	3 South.	36	1	1	—	—	—	270	" 24	27	35	1	1	—	238	12
196	" 19	9	12	1	1	—	54	2	271	" 24	27	35	1	1	—	238	12
197	" 19	18	8	1	1	—	12	2	272	" 24	Bay.	Lighters	1	—	—	—	1
198	" 19	19	7	1	1	—	38	6	273	" 24	3 South.	17	1	1	—	10	—
199	" 19	19	7	1	1	—	38	6	274	" 24	3 do.	35	1	1	—	—	—
200	" 19	19	L. G.	1	1	—	—	—	275	" 25	3	16	1	1	—	40	2
201	" 19	11	25	1	1	—	56	3	276	" 25	3	17	1	1	—	45	1
202	" 19	22	15	1	1	—	26	1	277	" 25	11	30	1	1	—	11	2
203	" 19	24	3	1	1	—	10	1	278	" 25	11	23	1	1	—	—	1
204	" 19	25	10	1	1	—	94	7	279	" 25	25	45	1	1	—	8	2
205	" 19	26	32	1	1	—	14	1	280	" 25	26	24	1	1	—	74	6
206	" 19	26	25	1	1	—	21	3	281	" 25	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—
207	" 19	26	27	1	1	—	9	2	282	" 25	N. F.	Cattle sheds	1	—	1	—	—
208	" 19	27	1	1	1	—	24	1	283	" 26	15	G. Quarters	1	1	—	—	—
209	" 19	27	23	1	—	1	—	10	284	" 26	21	7	1	1	—	35	2
210	" 19	27	35	1	1	—	238	12	285	" 26	22	12	1	1	—	22	4
211	" 20	11	24	1	1	—	38	3	286	" 26	24	1	1	1	—	174	5
212	" 20	14	3	1	1	—	20	2	287	" 26	24	G. A.	1	1	—	—	5
213	" 20	24	41	1	1	—	51	2	288	" 26	26	24	1	1	—	74	5
214	" 20	25	10	1	1	—	94	7	289	" 26	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
215	" 20	27	4	1	1	—	24	1	290	" 26	27	35	1	1	—	238	12

Table IX.—Giving the Number of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in each affected House.

A.—North Front.

Place.	Deaths from Cholera.	Place.	Deaths from Cholera.
Slaughter Houses - - -	6	Devils Tower - - -	2
Washing Sheds - - -	3	Gardens - - -	2
Commissariat Sheds - - -	3	Lime Kiln - - -	1
Cattle Sheds - - -	2	Open Air - - -	1

B.—Town of Gibraltar.

No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.
1	3	1	13—cont.	Govt. Qrs.	1	24—cont.	30	1
"	5	1	14	2	1	"	41	2
2	8	1	"	3	2	"	42	3
"	10	3	"	5	1	"	43	1
"	12	2	"	15	1	"	44	5
"	13	1	"	16	2	25	4	6
"	23	1	"	18	1	"	5	3
"	33	1	"	28	1	"	6	1
3	8	1	"	29	2	"	7	1
"	16	2	"	32	2	"	10	7
"	17	1	"	37	1	"	24	1
"	23	1	15	2	1	"	26	1
"	24	1	"	7	2	"	31	1
"	29	2	"	Govt. Qrs.	2	"	41	2
"	31	1	"	17	3	"	44	1
"	36	2	16	2	1	"	45	2
"	40	1	"	6	1	"	46	2
"	41	1	"	7	1	"	47	1
"	47	1	"	8	1	"	48	1
"	48	3	"	9	1	"	57	1
"	49	2	"	10	1	"	61	1
"	50	3	"	12	1	26	5	1
"	51	3	"	27	1	"	10	1
"	52	8	17	1	1	"	11	1
4	12	1	"	2	3	"	12	1
"	25	1	"	3	1	"	13	1
5	3	2	"	9	1	"	15	1
"	4	2	"	14	2	"	16	1
"	6	2	"	22	1	"	17	2
"	11	1	"	29	1	"	18	1
"	17	1	18	1	2	"	19	1
"	27	1	"	2	1	"	21	5
"	29	1	"	4	1	"	22	3
"	34	3	"	8	2	"	23	2
"	38	1	"	9	1	"	24	6
"	43	1	"	13	1	"	25	3
6	13	1	"	24	1	"	26	1
"	19	2	19	5	1	"	27	2
7	5	3	"	7	6	"	30	1
"	11	2	"	9	4	"	32	1
8	—	—	"	Library Gardn.	4	"	G. H.	1
9	3	1	20	—	—	27	1	1
"	4	1	"	6	1	"	2	1
"	8	1	"	7	2	"	3	1
"	Baths	1	"	11	3	"	4	1
"	12	2	"	14	1	"	5	5
10	11	2	"	16	1	"	7	2
11	24	3	"	21	4	"	10	3
"	25	3	"	22	1	"	11	3
"	27	1	22	4	1	"	12	2
"	30	2	"	8	2	"	14	1
"	33	1	"	12	4	"	18	2
"	34	1	"	15	1	"	19	1
"	37	1	"	18	1	"	23	10
"	39	1	23	Govt. Qrs.	1	"	24	1
"	42	2	24	1	5	"	25	2
"	44	1	"	2	1	"	26	4
12	3	2	"	3	1	"	27	4
"	17	2	"	7	1	"	28	1
13	9	1	"	Gavinos Asylm.	5	"	33	4
"	17	1	"	14	1	"	34	2
"	20	1	"	15	2	"	35	12
"	36	1	"	25	1	28	Garden	1

Table IX.—Giving the Number of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in each affected House—*continued*.
C.—*South District*.

No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.
1	5	2	3— <i>cont.</i>	17	1	5	5	3
"	10	1	"	18	1	"	20	1
"	11	1	"	23	2	6	6	1
"	19	1	"	26	1	"	10	1
2	—	—	"	35	3	7	4	1
3	6	1	"	36	2	"	10	1
"	13	1	"	37	1	"	Govt. Qrs.	1
"	15	1	4	6	1	8, 9, 10	—	—

TABLE X.—PARTICULARS of the WELLS on the NORTH FRONT.

No. of Well.	Depth of Well below Ground level.	Quantity of Water in October 1865.	Bottom of Well below High Water.*	Locality.	REMARKS.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	10 0	3 5	2 1	In a line with the watering jetty	No. 1. is very largely used by the civil population in the town; No. 2. by the troop encamped close to it in the summer time; and No. 3. for supplying water to ships.
2	9 6	2 6	2 0		
3	11 0	1 9	3 4		
4	11 0	3 4	3 2	A well with two pumps on the roadside 83 yards from the beach.	This well is used almost exclusively for the supply of all the troops in Gibraltar during the summer.
5	10 0	4 0	2 9	Near the old north front guard house.	—
6	12 0	4 6	4 2	These are all in the Government gardens	Nos. 6. to 12. are about 10 feet in diameter; they are worked by bullocks, and the water chiefly used for irrigation. No. 14. is used for drinking by the people living round it. The others, 13, 15, 16, and 17, are apparently never used.
7	11 8	5 0	3 8		
8	11 6	5 6	4 4		
9	10 3	4 0	3 3		
10	14 6	6 6	5 6		
11	14 6	4 9	3 8		
12	17 0	7 3	6 5		
13	9 0	2 6	1 10		
14	9 6	3 0	1 9		
15	11 0	4 9	3 10		
16	9 6	2 0	2 0	Near the cemetery. In the mortar yard.	—
17	9 6	2 6	2 0		
18	—	3 3	1 9		
19	—	2 6	1 9		

* The difference between high and low water is 4 feet (about).

The foregoing is compiled from surveys taken in October 1865.

5th December 1866.

EDW. ROBERTS.

No. XI.

SIR,
Chemical Department, Woolwich, 13th October 1866.
In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., I have the honour to report, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that the samples of water forwarded for examination by the General Officer Commanding at Gibraltar have been submitted to analysis, with the following results.

The waters were described as follows:
Contract No. 1. from well near the road.
" No. 2. " well centre
" No. 3. " well jetty, which supplies the shipping.

The three waters were not found to differ in any important respects from each other; No. 1. was, however, slightly the purer of the three.

All three waters are very hard, but are considerably softened by boiling. They are greatly superior in quality to the waters previously received for analysis from Gibraltar, excepting that from Swart's reserve well.

The organic matter did not furnish evidence of being decidedly objectionable in character, and the proportions of nitrates are small as compared to those found in other samples of water from Gibraltar.

The numerical results furnished by the analysis are as follows:

	I.	II.	III.
Total dissolved constituents per gallon.	36 grs.	41 grs.	47 grs.
Carbonate of Lime	11·14 grs.	9·64 grs.	10·94 grs.
Sulphate of Lime	4·08 "	8·16 "	9·20 "
Nitrate of Lime	1·75 "	1·75 "	2·00 "
Carbonate of Magnesia	6·30 "	5·77 "	7·87 "
Chloride of Sodium	10·63 "	13·10 "	14·16 "
Organic Matter	1·50 "	2·00 "	2·10 "
Hardness on Clark's scale	23°	26°	30°

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. A. ABEL,
Chemist of the War Department.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

No. XI. B.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
9th November 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th ultimo ($\frac{\text{Gibraltar. } 2.}{1865.}$) stating that the question of improving the supply of water to merchant vessels at Gibraltar is under consideration, and making certain inquiries, in connexion with this matter, as to the alleged appearance of cholera on board one of this Company's steamers which had received water from the present source of supply.

In reply, I am instructed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a report on the subject from the Company's Medical Inspector, Dr. Alexander Beattie, giving the information asked for in your letter.

I am also instructed to enclose a copy of the report of Dr. A. S. Taylor, to whom a bottle of the water obtained from the same source from which the "Poonah" was supplied was forwarded by the Director for analysis.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. HOWELL,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, S.W.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
6th November 1866.

SIR,

THE letter from the War Office, dated 24th ultimo, to your address having been laid before me, I have the honour to submit the following statement in reply, so far as the information required can be given by me.

1st. The name of the steamer on board which the water supposed by Dr. Simon (from the analysis of it made by Professor Parkes of Netley Hospital) to have been the cause of two fatal cases of cholera which occurred among the crew was the "Poonah."

2d. The two iron tanks in the fore-part of this steamer, each capable of holding about 1,200 gallons of water, were filled up at Gibraltar from casks sent by the Company's agent, and the date of watering was the 5th June last.

3d. The "Poonah" left Alexandria at 11 a.m. of 28th May, and during the voyage to Southampton only one case of dysentery and one of cholera are reported in the surgeon's list. The former occurred in a second-class passenger, ill at date of leaving Alexandria, and discharged on arrival at Southampton. The latter was seized on the 9th of June when the vessel was in the English Channel, and died the same day. He was one of the firemen of the ship, and was a delicate weakly man. He complained for the first time of being ill to a companion about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 o'clock a.m. of the 9th. The surgeon saw him at 6 o'clock. He performed his work in his evening watch from 4 to 8 o'clock of the 8th, and sat up with his messmates at supper till 10 o'clock. He partook copiously of water on coming up heated from the engine-room. The night was chilly and he no doubt sustained a nervous shock.

4th. Another fireman, named Palmer, not known to be ill before the arrival of the "Poonah" at Southampton, was reported to have suffered from severe diarrhoea from the day of his arrival. He lived with his family on shore, got some medicine from a druggist on the 12th, went to work on board ship on 13th, was sent for about 4 p.m. of that day to see one of his children reported to him to be dying, he remained at home, and died on the 19th.

5th. Under instructions from the Directors as reported to you for their information, I visited the "Poonah" on the 30th June, and made inquiry into the state of the crew and the vessel. I ascertained that the water in the two fore tanks had been used by the *whole* of the crew and second-class passengers, in number 118 persons, on the voyage homeward. Some others of the firemen, and these only, had suffered slightly from relaxation of the bowels, but did not apply to the surgeon, nor cease from work, and they all were healthy and well when I inspected them.

6th. The meteorological condition of atmosphere, as shown by the register of the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, from 8th to 14th June exhibited considerable fluctuation of barometer and thermometer, and the electric disturbance which prevailed was more marked, and sufficient to disturb the nervous system and occasion increased intestinal secretions.

7th. The analysis of samples of water taken from the source from which the steamers are supplied at Gibraltar, made by Professors Miller and Alfred Taylor, prove the water to contain an excess of carbonate of lime and magnesia, and also a small quantity of organic matter.

8th. Measures ought to be adopted to obtain, if possible, water of a better quality for the ships. If this cannot be done, the several means of purification by filtration, boiling, &c., which have been represented to the directors, should be carefully used.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. BEATTIE, M.D.,
Medical Inspector.

C. W. Howell, Esq., Secretary,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

TABLE XII.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS of the CIVIL POPULATION

A.—North

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.), and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 2	M.	1865. 17 August	North Front	Undrained	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
36	"	21 "	"	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	3	"
25	"	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
19	"	21 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
50	"	23 "	"	"	"	"	No	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Court
18	F.	23 "	"	"	Good	Good	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
11	M.	29 "	Catalan Bay	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
43	"	3 September	North Front	"	Bad	Bad	"	1st Floor	Not clean	"	2	Enclosed yard
34	F.	8 "	"	"	Good	Good	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
40	"	8 "	"	"	Bad	Bad	"	1st Floor	Not clean	"	2	Enclosed yard
41	M.	23 "	"	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Court
38	"	30 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
78	F.	7 October	"	"	Good	Good	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
58	"	9 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"

B.—Town of

Yrs. 50	M.	1865. 20 August	D. 17, H. 14, Gunner's Lane	Drained	Indifferent	Bad	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court
29	"	21 "	D. 11, H. 37, Castle Ramp	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	Street
70	F.	21 "	D. 27, H. 18, Willis's Road	Undrained	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Both
40	M.	22 "	D. 27, H. 28, Hill Side	"	Bad	"	Always	Stables for Donkey, Ground Floor.	"	Crowded	None	None
26	F.	22 "	D. 24, H. 41, Road, Devil's Gap	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4	Court
57	"	23 "	D. 21, H. 11, Town Range	"	"	"	No	2nd Floor	"	"	3	"
40	M.	23 "	D. 14, H. 37, Fraser Ramp	"	Bad	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
40	"	23 "	D. 27, H. 24, Cavallero's Yard	Court not drained.	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	1	Court
18	"	23 "	D. 25, H. 61, Road, Devil's Gap	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
70	F.	24 "	D. 24, H. 2, Road to Flat Bastion	Drained	Indifferent	"	No	"	"	Not crowded	1	Street
6½	M.	24 "	D. 17, H. 15, Gunner's Lane	"	"	Bad	Yes	"	"	Crowded	1	Court
39	"	26 "	D. 17, H. 1, Governor's Parade	"	"	Court bad	"	"	"	"	1	"
19	"	27 "	D. 19, H. 9, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Outer air
29	"	27 "	"	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
7	"	27 "	D. 16, H. 27, Church Street	"	Properly	Indifferent	No	"	"	"	1	Court
37	"	27 "	D. 11, H. 25, Serruya's Lane	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
43	F.	28 "	D. 25, H. 46, Road to Flat Bastion	"	Indifferent	Court bad	"	3rd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	"
43	"	28 "	D. 15, H. 7, Giro's Passage	"	Bad	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	3	Street
61	M.	28 "	D. 14, H. 5, Governor's Street	"	Indifferent	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	3	"
6	"	28 "	D. 5, H. 29, Lower Castle Street	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	"

of GIBRALTAR where Deaths from CHOLERA occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by the Police).

Front.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank ; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Drawn from well.	Good	Sufficient	Drawn from well.	None	No	No	None	No privy	—	No	Near No. 1, Limekiln, North Front.
"	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	No	Yes	Government Contractor's Sheds, for washing Soldiers' Bedding.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Close court	"	Good	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	Commissary Sheds, North Front.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Near the Devil's Tower Guard, North Front.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mr. Conte's House, Catalan Bay.
Enclosed yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mrs. Peralta's Store, North Front.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Situate near the Slaughter- house, North Front.
Enclosed yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mrs. Peralta's Store, North Front.
Close court	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Commissary Cart Drivers Sheds, North Front.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Government Contractors Cattle Sheds, North Front.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Situate near the Slaughter- house, North Front.

Gibraltar.

Court	Ragged Staff	Tasted badly.	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	Water-closets and drains out of order, and bad smell.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	No	No	No	"	"	"	This room is occupied till 9½ o'clock p.m. as a drink- ing and smoking room for soldiers. Died in hospital.
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn tank.	Under room	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	This room is unfit for any human person to live in.
Outer air	Near ground	Muddy	"	Carried	—	None	None	None	No privy	None	None	The premises are only a wooden shed, crowded with doukeys; very bad smell always arising from the same.
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Court	Small; Yes.	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	Not supplied.	No	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	Yes	No	No	"	"	Yes	Court is not in good sanitary condition.
Court	"	Good	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Died in hospital. Court is not in good sanitary con- dition. Water-closet and drain out of order. One privy for 50 persons.
"	"	Badly	"	"	—	No	No	No	Open sink	"	"	"
Outer air	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	This room was condemned by a medical doctor. Court is in a very dirty state, also the drains and water- closet.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	No	"	"	"	"	"	The house drain is closed.
Street	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Court is in a bad sanitary condition.
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
Street	North Front	Good	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Water-closet in a very bad state.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	House	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Property in a bad condition.

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population
B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.), and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court : "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked : "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
29	M.	29 August -	D. 5, H. 34, New Tank Ramp -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Narrow court
36	F.	30 " -	D. 22, H. 18, Town Range -	Drained	Properly	Court bad	"	"	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Court
50	M.	30 " -	D. 19, H. 9, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	Indifferent	"	"	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	1	Outer air
30	F.	31 " -	D. 25, H. 5, Arengo's Yard -	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Both
11½	M.	2 September	D. 12, H. 17, Governor's Street -	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Court
28	"	3 " -	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp -	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	"
50	F.	3 " -	D. 25, H. 5, Arengo's Yard -	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
67	"	4 " -	D. 25, H. 31, Lopez's Ramp -	"	"	Indifferent	No	"	Clean	"	2	"
30	"	4 " -	D. 26, H. 19, Gully Steps -	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
64	"	5 " -	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp -	"	Indifferent	Court bad	"	"	"	"	2	"
52	"	5 " -	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	Privy	"	"	"	1	"
55	M.	6 " -	D. 5, H. 34, Gully Steps -	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
34	F.	6 " -	D. 24, H. 42, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	Yes	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1	"
49	"	6 " -	D. 16, H. 8, Baker's Passage -	Drained	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	"
33	M.	7 " -	D. 14, H. 16, Governor's Street -	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
50	F.	7 " -	D. 15, H. 7, Giro's Passage -	"	Bad	"	"	2nd Floor	Indifferent	"	3	Court
86	M.	7 " -	D. 3, H. 48, Castle Street -	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	5	"
87	F.	7 " -	" -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
3	"	7 " -	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road -	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
33	"	7 " -	D. 18, H. 13, Prince Edward's Ramp.	"	Good	Good	None	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	Both
50	M.	8 " -	D. 5, H. 34, Gully Steps -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Very crowded	1	Court
3½	F.	8 " -	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
4½	"	9 " -	D. 3, H. 49, Castle Street -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
7	"	9 " -	D. 3, H. 40, Conti's Yard -	Court undrained.	Bad	Bad	"	"	"	"	None	None
58	M.	9 " -	D. 12, H. 17, Governor's Street -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1	Court
50	"	9 " -	D. 5, H. 43, Gully Steps -	Undrained	Bad	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	2	"
2	F.	10 " -	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard -	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
2	M.	10 " -	D. 26, H. 13, Castle Street -	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1	"
70	F.	10 " -	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo's Yard -	Drained	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
7	M.	10 " -	D. 26, H. 22, Gully Steps -	"	Bad	"	"	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	1	"
34	F.	10 " -	D. 7, H. 11, Turkey's Lane -	"	Properly	Good	"	"	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Court
2	M.	10 " -	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	2	Yard
73	F.	11 " -	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street -	"	Properly	Court bad	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	None	None
47	"	11 " -	D. 3, H. 40, Conti's Passage -	Court undrained.	Bad	"	Yes	"	"	Not crowded	1	Court
54	M.	11 " -	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp -	Drained	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	3	"
36	F.	11 " -	D. 3, H. 29, Carreras Yard -	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	3	"
2	"	11 " -	" -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
45	"	11 " -	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
45	M.	12 " -	D. 27, H. 27, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	"	Bad	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
28	F.	12 " -	D. 3, H. 49, Castle Street -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	Terrace	Indifferent	"	1	Terrace
2½	M.	12 " -	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	None	None
68	F.	12 " -	D. 24, H. 14, Road to Flat Bastion	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Open air

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Street Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	No	No	None	—	None	—
	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stairs Court	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Court and water-closet are not in good sanitary con- dition. One privy for 60 persons.
Common stairs Court	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
	Tank	Tasted badly.	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	Privy unfit for human use; house is not in good sani- tary condition.
"	Ragged Staff	Good	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	No privy	None	None	Dangerous and unsafe for any person to live in. Room unfit for habitation.
"	Tank	Tasted badly.	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	Yes	Yes	From sink	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	Good	Insufficient	"	Under house	No	—	From privy	"	"	"	The whole building is in a dilapidated state, and a quantity of filth and slops are thrown outside the house, together with an uncovered cesspool, which emits a fearful smell.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Privy in bad condition.
Common stairs Court	North Front	Good	"	"	—	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	Dangerous to live in; house in ruins.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	Smell from drain.	"	"	"	Bad smell from privy and drains.
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	House	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	House	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Privy is under ground, and bad.
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	—	—	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	Privy in bad state.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Good	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	This property is in a filthy state.
"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Court	No	"	Bad smell	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Privy dangerous to health.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Privy in a bad state.
"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"
Outer air	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	The whole property is in bad condition.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	No	—	"	"	"	Privy is in a filthy state.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	House	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	Room unfit and dangerous to health. Ceiling very low, and room very damp.
Outer air	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Badly	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	From sink	Common privy.	"	"	Privy unfit for human use.
"	North Front	Good	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	From drains	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	"	—	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Privy unfit for human use. One privy for 50 persons. Died in hospital.
"	"	Good	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Terrace	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	House	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court : "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked : "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
52	M.	12 September	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court
21	F.	12 "	D. 27, H. 14, Willis's Road -	"	Bad	"	—	"	Clean	"	1	"
62	M.	12 "	D. 25, H. 45, Road to Flat Bastion	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	Not crowded	2	Both
21	F.	12 "	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
41	"	12 "	D. 3, H. 40, Conti Passage -	Court undrained.	"	Court bad	—	"	"	"	None	—
35	M.	12 "	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	"	"	—	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Court
29	F.	12 "	D. 5, H. 38, New Tank Ramp. -	"	Indifferent	Good	—	"	Clean	"	None	—
45	M.	12 "	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	Drained	"	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court
84	"	12 "	D. 3, H. 48, Castle Street -	"	"	"	—	"	"	Not crowded	None	None
64	F.	12 "	D. 11, H. 27, Serruya's Lane -	"	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Street
73	"	12 "	D. 26, H. 15, Castle Road -	"	"	"	—	"	"	Crowded	1	Court
60	"	12 "	D. 26, H. 21, Gully Steps -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	None	None
20	"	12 "	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	Court
2	M.	12 "	D. 3, H. 51, Castle Ramp. -	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
60	F.	13 "	D. 1, H. 3, Waterport Street -	"	"	Good	—	"	Not clean	"	2	Street
16	"	13 "	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	"	Indifferent	—	1st Ground Floor.	"	"	2	"
2	"	13 "	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	—	"	"	Not crowded	1	Court
42	"	13 "	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
3½	"	13 "	D. 24, H. 15, H. Gov ^r s Parade -	Drained	Indifferent	Good	—	"	Clean	"	2	Street
45	M.	13 "	D. 18, H. 9, Fraser's Ramp. -	"	"	Indifferent	—	Ground	Not clean	"	1	Court
63	"	13 "	D. 16, H. 2, Bomb House Lane -	"	"	Court bad	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Street
1½	F.	13 "	D. 26, H. 17, Castle Road -	"	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Court
48	"	13 "	D. 27, H. 5, Willis's Road -	"	Indifferent	Court bad	—	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
24	"	13 "	D. 5, H. 3, Castle Ramp. -	"	"	Bad	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	None	—
18	"	13 "	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Street
7	M.	13 "	D. 24, H. 25, H. Gov ^r s Parade -	"	Bad	Indifferent	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Court
33	F.	13 "	D. 26, H. 21, Gully Steps -	"	"	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	None	None
36	"	14 "	D. 25, H. 5, Arengo's Yard -	"	Indifferent	Court bad	"	"	"	"	1	Court
25	M.	14 "	D. 27, H. 25, Cavallero's Yard -	"	Bad	Bad	"	"	"	"	1	"
46	"	14 "	D. 5, H. 8, Castle Ramp -	"	"	Court bad	"	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	One Court. One common Stairs.
34	"	14 "	D. 26, H. 10, Baker Passage -	"	"	Indifferent	No	"	Clean	"	2	Court
28	"	14 "	D. 18, H. 1, Fraser's Ramp. -	"	"	Court bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
30	"	14 "	D. 26, H. 22, Gully Steps -	"	"	Bad	Yes	2nd Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Street
9	"	14 "	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road -	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Court
29	"	15 "	D. 5, H. 26, Castle Ramp. -	"	"	"	No	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
7	"	15 "	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road -	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Court
2	"	15 "	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Outer air
53	F.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	"
6	"	15 "	D. 5, H. 17, Castle Steps -	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Court
50	M.	15 "	D. 14, H. 2, Rogrs. Ramp. -	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"
78	F.	15 "	D. 26, H. 18, Gully Steps -	"	Bad	Bad	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
7	"	15 "	D. 14, H. 16, Governors Street -	"	"	"	From privy. Yes	"	"	Crowded	1	"
38	"	15 "	D. 21, H. 16, Town Range -	"	Good	Court bad	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
4	"	15 "	D. 22, H. 4, South Port Street -	"	"	Good	No	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	"
5	M.	15 "	D. 27, H. 27, Cavallero's Yard -	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Outer air and into an open Sink.

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank ; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or No."	
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	The court is in a very filthy state, and privy very bad.
"	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Good	Sufficient	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	North Front	Indiff.	Insufficient	Carried	—	No.	—	—	"	"	"	The house drain is within the wall of this room, and fills the whole of the room with a bad smell.
"	Ragged Staff	Good	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	Drains in a very bad state. Died in hospital.
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Privy in bad condition at the time of attack.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	Tank	Good	Insufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	Court in bad sanitary order.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Good	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Open sink	"	"	Room unfit for human use.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Yes	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	—	"	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	"	The house drains are open sinks and without traps.
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	The court is in very bad state.
"	Tank	"	Insufficient	Drawn	Under terrace	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	Sufficient	"	Court	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	Court	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Good	"	"	House	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	Drains and privies are in a very filthy state, and strong smell arises.
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	Died in hospital. A strong smell rises from drain and privy.
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	In bad sanitary condition ; one privy for 60 persons. A strong smell arises from drain and privy.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	Sink ; Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	The court is in a filthy state.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	Drains and privy in a very bad condition.
Court	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Court	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	No	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	The whole building is dan- gerous to live in.
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Room	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Court and drain and privy in a bad sanitary condition.
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	Badly	"	"	—	No	Yes	Yes	None	"	"	This room is not fit for any human person to live in.

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.		State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.										State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
77	F.	15 September	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo's Yard	-	Drained	Indifferent	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
5	"	15	D. 27, H. 18, Willis's Road	-	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
6	M.	15	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	Court bad	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
27	"	16	D. 11, H. 42, Castle Ramp.	-	"	Bad	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Court
61	F.	16	D. 25, H. 57, Road to Flat Bastion	-	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Both
69	"	16	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp.	-	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
54	"	16	D. 27, H. 27, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	Bad	Bad	"	"	"	"	1	Outer air and open sink.
42	"	16	D. 27, H. 5, Arengo's Yard	-	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	"	2	Court
38	"	16	D. 11, H. 42, Castle Street	-	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
1 ⁵ / ₁₅	M.	15	D. 5, H. 6, Castle Ramp.	-	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
1 ³ / ₁₅	"	15	D. 27, H. 13, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2	Court
17	F.	15	D. 27, H. 33, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	"	"	—	"	Not clean	"	1	"
70	M.	15	D. 16, H. 9, Baker's Passage	-	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Common stairs
22	"	15	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden	-	"	"	Indifferent	—	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	Outer air
2 ¹ / ₂	F.	15	D. 25, H. 9, Arengo's Yard	-	"	"	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Garden
39	"	15	D. 25, H. 6, Arengo's Yard	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
26	"	17	D. 24, H. 43, Prince Edward Road	-	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
21	"	17	D. 19, H. 9, Governor's Street	-	"	"	"	Yes	3rd Floor	"	"	2	Outer air
1 ¹ / ₂	"	17	D. 24, H. 15, Hd. Govrs. Parade	-	"	"	Good	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Court
28	M.	17	D. 14, H. 31, Fraser Ramp.	-	"	Bad	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	None	—
85	"	17	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	"	Bad	—	"	Not clean	"	2	Court
38	"	17	D. 17, H. 22, Church Street	-	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
33	"	17	D. 3, H. 36, Engineer's Lane	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	Court
70	"	17	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Street	-	"	Bad	Bad	—	"	Not clean	Crowded	2	"
22	F.	17	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
38	"	17	D. 24, H. 30, H. G. Parade	-	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	"	"	Not crowded	2	Open air
22	M.	17	D. 27, H. 7, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Court
10	"	17	D. 26, H. 21, Gully Steps	-	"	Bad	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
3 ¹ / ₂	"	17	D. 27, H. 3, Willis's Road	-	"	"	Indifferent	—	"	"	"	1	Street
6	F.	17	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	"	Bad	Yes	"	"	"	1	Court
52	"	17	"	-	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	2	"
29	"	18	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	Court bad	—	"	"	"	1	"
28	"	18	D. 27, H. 3, Willis's Road	-	"	Bad	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
35	"	18	D. 18, H. 4, Castle Road	-	"	Indifferent	"	—	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Street
37	M.	18	D. 5, H. 6, Castle Ramp.	-	"	Bad	Bad	—	"	Clean	Crowded	1	"
30	"	18	D. 11, H. 42, Castle Street	-	"	"	"	Yes	"	Not clean	"	1	Court
1 ¹ / ₂	"	18	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward Road	-	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	3rd Floor	Clean	"	1	"
18	F.	18	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	Court bad	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
40	M.	18	D. 11, H. 30, Serruya Lane	-	"	Bad	Indifferent	"	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Both
17	F.	18	D. 18, H. 2, Fraser Ramp.	-	"	"	Court bad	"	"	"	"	2	Court
44	"	18	D. 18, H. , Prince Edward Ramp.	-	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
42	"	18	D. 25, H. 48, Road to flat Bastion	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Street

f Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	When derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes.	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	The ramp and court in a filthy state. Court is not in good sanitary condition; from drain and privies a strong smell arises; two small privies for about 200 persons.
Common stairs	"	"	Sufficient	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bad sanitary condition, and a very strong smell from drain and privy.
Court	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under terrace	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Outer air	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	No.	"	"	None	—	—	"
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	Yes.	"	"	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes.	Died in Hospital.
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bad sanitary condition, and a very strong smell from drain and privy.
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	
"	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	Strong smell arises from drain and privy.
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Good	"	"	—	No.	"	"	"	"	"	Building is dangerous to live in.
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Court	Yes.	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	
Under stairs	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	Badly	"	"	—	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	Yes.	Yes.	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	"	"	No.	—
Court	"	Badly	"	"	"	No.	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Street	Tank	Badly	Insufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	No.	"	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Badly	"	"	Alongside of this room.	"	"	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	"	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	The court is in a filthy state.
"	Tank	Indiff.	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	"	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	Indiff.	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No.	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes.	"	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	—	—	"	"	Yes.	"	"	"	—
Outer air terrace.	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	No.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	This house is not safe to live in, and also very dirty, &c. &c. Court in bad sanitary condition.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Outer air	"	None	Insufficient	"	House and court.	"	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court ; "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked : "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
17	F	18 September	D. 25, H. 51, Road to Flat Bastion	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
70	"	19 "	D. 27, H. 1, Willis's Road	"	Bad	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Both
2½	M.	19 "	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard	"	"	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
70	F.	19 "	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
23	"	19 "	D. 19, H. 6, Prince Edward Road	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	"	"	"	2	"
40	"	19 "	D. 24, H. 3, Road to Flat Bastion	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Open air
3	"	19 "	D. 22, H. 12, South Port	"	"	—	—	"	"	Crowded	3	Street
5½	M.	19 "	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building	Not drained	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Court
13	"	19 "	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward Road	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	Terrace	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
50	"	19 "	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
44	F.	19 "	D. 21, H. 7, George's Lane	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
2½	"	19 "	D. 9, H. 12, Market Lane	"	"	Court bad	"	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Outer air
33	"	19 "	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden	"	"	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Court
50	"	19 "	D. 26, H. 27, Willis's Road	"	Bad	Court bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court and open air.
2	M.	19 "	D. 14, H. 2, Rogers Ramp.	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	"	1	Court
48	F.	20 "	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building	Not drained	Bad	Bad	"	"	"	"	1	"
22	"	20 "	D. 24, H. 41, Prince Edward Road	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
5	"	20 "	D. 27, H. 4, Willis's Road	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
50	"	20 "	D. 11, H. 24, Serruya's Lane	"	Badly	"	—	"	"	Not crowded	2	Court
20	"	21 "	D. 12, H. 3, Cornwall's Lane	"	Indifferent	Good	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Crowded	4	Street
60	M.	21 "	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	4	"
42	F.	21 "	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward Road	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Court
16	M	21 "	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
44	F.	21 "	D. 5, H. 11, Castle Ramp.	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Court
23	M.	21 "	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	"	"	"	—	1st Floor	"	"	1	Outer air
60	F.	21 "	D. 21, H. 11, Town Range	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
34	M.	21 "	D. 27, H. 24, Cavallero's Yard	Court drained	Court very bad.	Court bad	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	Court
52	"	21 "	D. 2, H. 8, Road to the Lines	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	3rd Floor	"	"	1	Outer air
1½	"	17 "	D. 26, H. 32, Castle Road	"	Court very bad.	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Court
72	F.	22 "	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street	"	Indifferent	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
68	"	22 "	D. 3, H. 50, Castle Street	"	Street and court bad.	Court bad	"	"	"	"	3	"
37	M.	22 "	D. 26, H. 12, Baker Passage	Court undrained	Very bad	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	2	Outer air
61	"	22 "	D. 19, H. 5, Prince Edward Road	Drained	Indifferent	"	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Court
16	"	22 "	D. 11, H. 39, Castle Street	"	Bad	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	1	Outer air
46	"	22 "	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Street	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Court
8	"	22 "	D. 26, H. 17, Gully Steps	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	"
48	F.	22 "	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
39	"	23 "	D. 21, H. 11, Town Range	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
14	"	23 "	D. 27, H. 12, Willis's Road	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
45	"	23 "	D. 25, H. 6, Arengö's Yard	"	"	Court bad	"	"	Very dirty	"	1	"
3	M.	23 "	D. 19, H. 9, Prince Edward Road	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	"	"	"	1	"
23	F.	23 "	D. 3, H. 17, Lynch's Ramp.	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	"

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under "Room," or "House," "Under "Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation ; "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Tank	None	Insufficient	Drawn	House and court.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stairs	"	Good	Sufficient	"	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Street	North Front	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	No privy	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Terrace	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Open sink and common privy.	"	"	The house is under the street, and all rooms are damp.
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Court in a very bad sanitary condition.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	The court in a bad sanitary condition, and a very bad smell arises from drains.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	"	Under court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Drawn	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	Court in a filthy state, and the room unfit for any human use.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Court	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"	—	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	"	Court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	By pipe	No	—
Common stairs	"	Good	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	Water supplied from H. 52.					"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Court in a filthy state.
Court	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	The court is in bad sanitary condition.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
Outer air	Tank	Not good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	Good	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	This yard is in a bad sanitary condition, and also very dirty.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Court in bad sanitary condition.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	—	—	Open sink	"	"	The room is very dirty, and bad smell arises.
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under Court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained " or " Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was " Properly 'paved," or " In- different," or " Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court : " Good," " In- different," or " Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked : " Basement," " Ground Floor," " Mezzanine," " 1st Floor," " 2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were " Clean," " In- different," or " Not clean."	Stato whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were " Crowded," " Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a " Street," " Court," or " both."	
30	F.	1865. 23 September	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	-	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Outer air
5½	M.	23 "	D. 27, H. 13, Willis's Road	-	"	Badly	"	—	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Street
8	F.	23 "	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
4	"	23 "	" "	-	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Stable-yard
9	M.	23 "	D. 26, H. 30, Paradise Ramp.	-	"	Badly	"	"	2nd Floor	"	Not erowed	2	Court
4	"	23 "	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	1	"
40	"	23 "	D. 3, H. 51, Castle Ramp.	-	"	Badly	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Street
7	F.	24 "	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Court
3	M.	24 "	D. 7, H. 5., Waterport Street	-	"	"	Court bad	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"
34	M.	24 "	D. 2, H. 13, Road to the Lines	-	"	"	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not erowed	1	Street
52	F.	24 "	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street	-	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	"
6	M.	24 "	D. 25, H. 26, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	"
67	"	24 "	D. 27, H. 7, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	Crowded	3	"
63	"	24 "	D. 4, H. 12, Irish Town	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	Not erowed	"	"
63	"	24 "	D. 25, H. 24, Lime-kiln Gully	-	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
61	F.	24 "	D. 14, H. 3, Rogger's Ramp.	-	"	"	Court bad	—	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
28	"	24 "	D. 27, H. 33, Cavallero's Yard, Willis's Road.	-	"	Court bad	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	2	"
4	M.	24 "	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
1½	F.	25 "	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	—	"	Clean	"	1	"
7	"	25 "	D. 11, H. 23, Scruya Lane	-	"	Bad	"	—	"	"	Not crowded	1	Street
3	"	25 "	D. 3, H. 17, Lyneh's Ramp.	-	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	2	Court
24	"	25 "	D. 25, H. 45, Road to Flat Bastion	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	Not erowed	2	"
66	M.	25 "	D. 3, H. 16, Lyneh's Ramp.	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
5	F.	26 "	D. 21, H. 7, George's Lane	-	"	Indifferent	"	Yes	"	"	Crowded	4	"
30	"	26 "	D. 22, H. 12, Southport Street	-	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	3	Street
21	M.	26 "	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	-	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	Clean	Not erowed	2	Both
33	F.	26 "	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	-	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
56	M.	26 "	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	Court bad	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
60	F.	24 "	D. 25, H. 44, Road to Flat Bastion	-	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
5	M.	26 "	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road	-	"	Indifferent	"	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
1½	F.	27 "	" "	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
26	"	27 "	D. 7, H. 5, Waterport Street	-	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	Nono	None
26	M.	28 "	D. 9, H. 8, Waterport Street	-	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not erowed	1	Common stair
24	M.	28 "	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building	-	Undrained	Very bad	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Court
28	F.	28 "	D. 3, H. 36, Engineer's Lane	-	Drained	Indifferent	Court bad	"	2nd Floor	Crowded	Crowded	1	"
9	M.	28 "	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp.	-	"	Bad	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
25	F.	28 "	D. 5, H. 27, Lower Castlo Road	-	"	Indifferent	"	—	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	Outer Air
56	F.	28 "	D. 22, H. 11, Southport Street	-	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	Not erowed	1	Court
6	M.	28 "	D. 25, H. 41, Road to the Devil's Gap.	-	"	Bad	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Street
32	"	28 "	D. 27, H. 33, Cavallero's Yard	-	"	"	Court bad	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	2	"
3½	F.	30 "	" "	-	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Court

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	Good	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	The room is without any window, very dark, damp, and unfit for human use. The house is in a filthy state, and dangerous.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	No	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Terrace and house room.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	Good	Sufficient	"	Under house	"	—	—	Open sink in the yard, and common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	Died in hospital. This house is dangerous to live in.
"	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	
"	"	Badly	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	—	—	"	"	"	
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Not clear	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	The water closet is supplied by the rain in winter only.
"	"	Good	"	—	"	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	
Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Died in hospital.
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Common stairs	"	Good	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Street	Tank	Badly	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court and house.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	"	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population
B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
2½	F.	1865. 30 September	D. 14, H. 29 - - -	Drained	Bad	Court bad	—	Ground Flo	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
49	"	30 " -	D. 14, H. 28 - - -	"	"	Indifferent	—	"	"	"	1	"
4	"	30 " -	D. 17, H. 29, George's Lane -	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
42	"	1 October -	D. 5, H. 4, Castle Ramp -	"	Bad	"	—	"	Clean	"	2	"
23	M.	2 " -	D. 2, H. 10, Road to the Lines -	"	Indifferent	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Outer air
30	F.	2 " -	D. 16, H. 7, Baker's Passage -	"	Bad	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
64	"	2 " -	D. 25, H. 41, Road to Devil's Gap -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	"
43	"	3 " -	D. 18, H. 24, Governor's Street -	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	Not crowded	1	Outer air
23	M.	3 " -	D. 24, H. 42, Prince Edward's Rd. -	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	1	Court
40	"	3 " -	D. 3, H. 8, Waterport Street -	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Common stairs
16	F.	3 " -	D. 15, H. 2, King's Street -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Street
6	M.	3 " -	D. 2, H. 23, Road to the Lines -	"	"	"	—	Terrace	"	"	1	Terrace
6	"	4 " -	D. 4, H. 23, Turnbull's Lane -	"	Court very bad.	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	1	Court
60	"	2 " -	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo Yard -	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
67	F.	4 " -	D. 13, H. 29, City Mill Lane -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
65	"	4 " -	D. 13, H. 9, Waterport Street -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Both
74	"	5 " -	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Court
28	"	5 " -	D. 17, H. 2, Church Street -	"	"	"	—	4th Floor	"	"	3	One small window to the outer air, two into another room.
42	"	5 " -	D. 25, H. 47, Road to Flat Bastion -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Court
62	M.	6 " -	D. 3, H. 31, Carreras Yard -	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	Not clean	"	1	Outer air
87	"	6 " -	D. 14, H. 3, Roggers's Ramp -	"	"	Court bad.	Yes	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	1	Court
4	"	6 " -	D. 3, H. 51, Castle Ramp -	"	Bad	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
36	F.	6 " -	D. 26, H. 5, Baker Passage -	"	"	"	—	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
1½	"	6 " -	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road -	"	Indifferent	Court bad.	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
52	M.	6 " -	D. 2, H. 10, Road to the Lines -	"	"	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Outer air
53	"	7 " -	D. 13, H. 17, Church Street -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Both
38	"	7 " -	D. 10, H. 11, College Lane -	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	"	"	2	Street
50	F.	7 " -	D. 2, H. 23, Road to the Lines -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
45	M.	7 " -	D. 24, H. 42, Prince Edward's Rd. -	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
60	"	7 " -	D. 17, H. 3, Gunner's Lane -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Outer air
50	"	7 " -	D. 27, H. 8, Willis's Road -	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
9	"	8 " -	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero Yard -	"	"	Court bad.	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
72	F.	8 " -	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd. -	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
24	"	8 " -	D. 27, H. 19, Willis's Road -	"	Bad	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
58	"	8 " -	D. 14, H. 18, Governor's Street -	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	"Clean	Not crowded	2	Outer air

Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors, whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank" or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes." or "No."	
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	—	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	Court in a filthy state.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	Yes	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	This room is close to the privy, and is very damp and a smell arises very disagreeable.
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Under house	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court and 3 doors.	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	A privy is inside the kitchen.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Terrace	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	Underkitchen	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Privy in a filthy state, and a smell arises from a sink that is at the street door.
"	North Front	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	Died in Hospital.
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Library yard	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Room	"	"	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Court	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Court	North Front	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	This house is in a filthy stato and dangerous to live in.
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court and room.	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	Under house	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	Com' Square	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	"	Tank is under this room.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population
B.—Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court : "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked : "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 4½	F.	1865. 8 October -	D. 22, H. 8, Vietualling Yd. Lane	Drained	Indifferent	Court bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
42	M.	8 " -	D. 4, H. 25, Bedlam Court -	"	"	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	"
2	F.	7 " -	D. 22, H. 8, Vietualling Yd. Lane	"	"	Court bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
35	"	9 " -	D. 6, H. 19, Bell Lane - -	"	"	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	"
20	"	10 " -	D. 9, Baths, Irish Town -	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	2	"
19	"	10 " -	D. 14, H. 29 - - -	"	Court very bad.	Court bad	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
63	M.	11 " -	D. 13, H. 36, City Mill Lane -	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	"	"	"	2	Outer air
54	F.	11 " -	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Court
53	"	12 " -	D. 2, H. 12, Road to the Lines -	"	Court bad	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	Both
30	"	12 " -	D. 15, H. 17, Bomb House Lane	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	Crowded	2	"
23	M.	12 " -	D. 17, H. 2, Church Lane -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Outer air
60	F.	12 " -	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo Yard -	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
60	"	13 " -	D. 21, H. 22, Church Street -	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	"	"	2	Both
71	"	14 " -	D. 5, H. 3, Castle Ramp -	"	Bad	"	—	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
7	"	14 " -	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	Court bad	"	—	"	Not clean	"	1	Court
6	"	15 " -	D. 22, H. 12, Southport Street -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	3	Street
3	M.	15 " -	" " -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	3	"
64	F.	15 " -	D. 9, H. 12, Market Lane -	"	Indifferent	"	—	3rd Floor	"	Not crowded	1	"
23	"	15 " -	D. 2, H. 12, Road to the Lines -	"	Court bad	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	"	3	Both
15½	M.	15 " -	D. 24, H. 3, Road to Flat Bastion	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	Crowded	2	Street
35	"	15 " -	D. 15, H. 17, Bomb House Lane	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Both
21	F.	16 " -	D. 6, H. 14, Waterport Street -	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	Court
3½	M.	17 " -	D. 3, H. 2½, Turnabout Lane -	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Not crowded	1	Street
30	"	16 " -	D. 10, H. 11, College Lane -	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	"	"	2	"
58	"	17 " -	D. 14, H. 32, Fraser Ramp -	"	Bad	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
40	F.	18 " -	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
60	"	18 " -	D. 17, H. 2, Church Lane -	"	"	"	—	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
55	M.	20 " -	D. 9, H. 3, Commercial Square -	"	Properly	"	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Court
55	F.	22 " -	D. 27, H. 5, Willis's Road -	"	Indifferent	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
25	M.	24 " -	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road -	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	"

C.—South

Yrs. 44	M.	5 September	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	Court bad	None	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	One	Into street
27	F.	5 " "	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court drained.	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	"	"
36	"	8 " "	D. 3, H. 13, Cumberland Road -	Court undrained.	"	"	"The privy."	"	"	Crowded	"	Into court

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked ; or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water ; "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Court	Ragged Staff	Good	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
Court	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	—	—	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under yard	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
Court	"	"	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	This house is in bad sanitary condition.
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	Bad	"	Carried	—	No	—	—	None	—	—	—
"	Ragged Staff	Good	"	"	—	Yes	—	—	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	About 50 persons and only one privy. Court in bad sanitary condition.
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Street	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Commercial Square Fountain.	"	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	No	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—

Districts.

Outer air	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	Drawn from well	None	No	No	None	Open sink	Not supplied	Yes	The whole of the "privies," "sinks," and "drains," on this property ("commonly called "Syders Yard") are in a very bad state. The medical gentlemen during the time of the epidemic frequently com- plained of the generally bad sanitary state of this property. There are three privies for the accommo- dation of 150 persons. In the room where the person was attacked "10 grown persons slept." "One privy for 52 persons." The privy has very bad drainage, and consequent- ly frequently gets choked up.
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink in court	Smell from sink	"	"	"	
Outer air	From tank	Muddy	"	Drawn from tank	Under house	"	No	None	"	"	"	

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

C.—South

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un- drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In- different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "In- different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com- plained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In- different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 65	M.	1865. 9 September	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	Court bad	None	Ground floor	Not clean	Not crowded	One	Into court
41	"	9 "	D. 5, H. 5, Centre Pavil. Road -	Court drained.	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	"	Into street
13	F.	10 "	D. 3, H. 35, Danino's Yard -	Court undrained.	"	"	Yes; sinks, privy, drains.	Ground floor	Not clean	Crowded	None	None
17	"	13 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	One	Into court
10	"	29 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
37	"	11 "	D. 5, H. 5, Centre Pavil Road -	Court drained.	"	"	None	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	"	Into street
20	M.	12 "	D. 6, H. 8, Naval Hospital Road	Court undrained.	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	Two	Into both
1 ³ / ₁₃	"	13 "	D. 3, H. 18, Cumberland Road -	Court drained.	Properly paved.	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	One	Into court
43	F.	16 "	D. 3, H. 14, Cumherland Road -	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	Into street
22	"	21 "	D. 6, H. 10, Naval Hospital Road	"	Indifferent	Bad	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Into court
52	M.	24 "	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	"	Ashpit and sink.	Ground floor	Not clean	Crowded	"	"
78	F.	27 "	D. 4, H. 5, Road to Windmill Hill	Court drained.	Indifferent	"	None	2nd floor	"	Not crowded	Two	"
42	"	30 "	D. 3, H. 16, Cumberland Road -	"	Properly paved.	Good	"	Ground floor	"	"	One	"
1 ³ / ₁₃	M.	30 "	D. 1, H. 7, South Sheds -	Court undrained.	Bad	Indifferent	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	Two	Into street
13	"	1 October -	D. 7, H. 9, Rosia Ramp -	Court drained.	Indifferent	Bad	Yes; privy.	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	One	Into court
54	F.	4 "	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	"	"
33	M.	9 "	D. 1, H. 13, Rodger's Road -	"	"	"	Yes; goat yard.	2nd Floor	"	"	"	"
2 ³ / ₁₃	"	13 "	D. 3, H. 2, Cumberland Lower Road.	Court drained.	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	"	Into street
	F.	13 "	D. 1, H. 6, South Sheds -	Court undrained.	Bad	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	"	"
9	M.	17 "	D. 1, H. 13, Rodger's Road -	"	"	Bad	Goat yard	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	"	Into court
40	F.	14 September	D. 1, H. 6, South Sheds -	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
44	M.	17 "	D. 6, H. 13, Naval Hospital Road	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	Two	Into street
30	"	21 October -	D. 1, H. 15, Guistos Row -	Court drained.	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	One	Into court
9	F.	27 "	D. 6, H. 16, Naval Hospital Hill	"	Properly paved.	Good	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	"	Into street
65	"	13 "	D. 5, H. 5, Centro Pavil Road -	"	Bad	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	"	"	Into court
71	"	4 "	Government Quarters, Naval Hospital Hill.	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	Two	Into street

f Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

District.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank ; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes, or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	Drawn from well	None	No	Open ashpit	Yes; from ashpit	Open sink	Not supplied	Yes	Remarks have been stated above "on this property," D. 3. H. 23. ("Commonly called Syders Yard") None.
"	"	"	"	Carried from well	"	"	Open sink	Yes; from sink	"	"	"	The whole of the sinks, drains, and privies on this property ("commonly called Dannios Yard"), are in a very bad sanitary state, and like "Syders Yard" was frequently complained of by the medical gentlemen ("during the late epe- demic"). There is an open privy close to an open sink, from which a bad smell at all times arises, there were three fatal cases of "cholera" close to the said privy and sink, and which said privy and sink accommodates about 50 persons.
"	From tank	Good	"	Carried from tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None.
"	From well	Tasted badly	"	Carried from well	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None.
"	"	Good	Sufficient	"	"	"	No	None	"	"	"	None.
"	From tank	"	"	Carried from tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	None.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	"	"	Common privy	By hand	No	None.
Outer air	From well	"	"	Carried from well	None	"	"	No	Open sink	Not supplied	"	Bad drainage and privy ac- commodation.
"	"	Tasted badly	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Remarks have been stated above on this property, D. 3. H. 23. ("Syders Yard") None.
Common stair	From tank	Good	Sufficient	Carried from tank	Under court	"	Open sink	Smell from sink	"	"	"	None.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	The room where this person was attacked is small and not sufficiently ventilated ("it was built for a kitchen").
Common stair	Purchased	"	"	Carried	None	"	No	"	"	By hand	"	—
Into a court	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	Carried from well	"	"	"	"	"	Not supplied	"	This property is in a bad sanitary state, owing to the bad drainage and privy accommodation. "Rosia," "Syders Yard," D. 3. H. 23.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink in court	Smell from sink	"	"	"	On this property there are a quantity of goats kept, from which a very bad smell arises, and which the medical gentlemen complained of; also there is one privy to accommo- date 60 persons.
Common stair	From tank	Clear	"	Carried from tank	Under court	"	No	None	"	"	"	None.
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None.
Outer air	Purchase	"	Insufficient	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	This property has no drain- age; there is one cesspool privy to accommodate 30 people, from which a bad smell at all times arises.
Common stair	From tank	"	"	Carried from tank	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	Remarks have been stated above on this property, D. 1. H. 13. ("Scud Hill").
Outer air	Purchase	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	Remarks have been stated above, on this property, D. 7. H. 6. ("South Sheds").
"	From well	Good	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	This house is very old, and in a dilapidated state.
Common stair	From tank	"	"	"	Under house	"	Open sink in court	Smell from sink	"	"	"	Bad drainage, sink, and privy accommodation on the whole of this property, D. 1. H. 15. ("Justo's Buildings.")
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	None	Common privy	"	"	None.
"	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	"	None	"	Open sink	Smell from open sink	Open privy	"	"	None.
"	From tank	Good	Sufficient	"	Under court	"	No	None	"	By hand	"	None.

Table XIII.—List of Sanitary Works completed in Barracks up to the Outbreak of Cholera in Gibraltar, about August 1865.

Name of Barrack or Hospital.	Service.	Remarks.	Name of Barrack or Hospital.	Service.	Remarks.
Jumpers Bastion Barracks	Lock up improved.		Grand Casemates	Ventilation to privies by heightening shafts -	The whole of the Infantry were removed from here soon after the Cholera broke out, and encamped. The Barrack was then thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, it was not however re-occupied while sickness was prevalent.*
	Wood floors laid.			Wooden floors in 3 casemates - - -	
	Ventilating shafts put in.			Grates put in 2 casemates	
	Do. grates do.			Ventilating shafts and gratings in 16 out of 26 casemates - - -	
	Bath and ablution room improved.		Town Range Barracks (R. E. Portion)	Jenning's latrines and urinals.	
Navai Hospital	Steel boilers and oven fixed.			Ablution and bath rooms.	This Barrack was also vacated, and the men encamped till the Cholera disappeared.
	Jenning's latrines and urinals and 6 night urinals fixed.			Tar paving to latrines.	
	Wards all ventilated except 4.		King's Bastion Barracks	Ventilating shafts completed - - -	
	Consolidated kitchen fitted up.			Ventilating grates completed - - -	
	Surgery and adjoining rooms.			Flooring completed -	
	Provision store and Orderlies dining room.		Prince Albert's Front	1 ashbin - - -	
	Adjacent privies altered to latrines.			Ventilating shafts completed.	
	Purveyors stores.			Ventilating grates completed.	
	Adjacent privies altered to latrine's.		Orange Bastion	Floors.	
	Water for privies laid on.			Ventilating shafts completed - - -	The Cholera was very bad here, the men were eventually encamped till it was safe to return.
Hargraves Barracks	All internal drainage done.			Ventilating grates completed - - -	
	Jenning's latrines and urinals put up.			Floors completed - -	
	Ablution and bath room fitted up.		Bucna Vista	1 ashbin - - -	
	1 night urinal fixed.			Pipes to soldiers latrines. Do. to officers latrine for flushing.	
	Tar paving laid in Barrack square.		Gunnars Barracks	Drain.	
R. E. Mess and Quarters	Guard and school rooms ventilated.		Stanley's Buildings	Privies and ventilation.	
	Improvements to water-closets.		Officers' Stables, Southport Street	Ventilation, &c.	
	1 night urinal fixed.		Windmill Hill Barrack	Urinal.	
Engineer Buildings Prince Edward's ramp	Drain improved.		Windmill Hill Canteen	Do.	
	Drain and water-closet.		Waterport Guard Room	Ventilated with grate and shaft.	

* The battery of Royal Artillery quartered there remained in occupation.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with Cases and Deaths from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among the TROOPS at GIBRALTAR, during the Epidemic of 1865.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with Cases and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Moorish Castle - - -	1st Brigade, Royal Artillery -	R. Lawrence - -	25	1865. 15 July -	—	1865. —	1865. —	1st Floor	4
" - - -	" -	J. Chandler - -	33	12 August -	—	—	—	Ground	37
Orange Bastiou - - -	" -	R. Bell - -	26	21 " -	—	—	—	"	1
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Rowbottom - -	24	—	—	24 August -	—	1st Floor	3
" - - -	" -	J. McIntyre - -	28	28 August -	—	—	—	"	4
Orange Bastion - - -	" -	B. Riding - -	30	29 " -	—	—	—	Ground	3
Grand Casemates - - -	" -	G. Wiggins - -	28	2 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Rosia Barracks - - -	" -	L. Waddington - -	27	2 " -	—	—	—	"	1
" - - -	" -	T. White - -	29	3 " -	—	—	—	"	1
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Cousins - -	30	3 " -	—	—	—	"	1
Grand Casemates - - -	" -	P. Sproull - -	30	3 " -	—	—	—	"	26
" - - -	" -	D. Stewart - -	30	3 " -	—	—	—	"	26
" - - -	" -	J. McCartney - -	27	5 " -	—	—	—	"	24
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	H. Pellow - -	38	8 " -	—	—	—	"	2
" - - -	" -	H. Fricker - -	26	10 " -	—	—	—	"	2
" - - -	" -	J. Buttler - -	34	—	—	10 September	12 September	Ground	33
Prince Albert's Front - - -	" -	R. Roles - -	24	—	—	11 " -	12 " -	"	4
Rosia Barracks - - -	" -	H. Burnett - -	29	—	—	11 " -	—	1st Floor	1
Grand Casemates - - -	" -	J. Larmer - -	27	11 September	—	—	—	"	24
" - - -	" -	W. Wood - -	30	11 " -	—	—	—	"	24
Brewery Barracks - - -	" -	G. Morrison - -	24	11 " -	—	—	—	Ground	1
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Meehan - -	32	—	—	13 September	14 September	1st Floor	2
Orange Bastion - - -	" -	B. Riding - -	30	13 September	—	—	—	Ground	3
Jumpers Bastion - - -	" -	H. Cause - -	31	14 " -	—	—	—	"	6
Rosia Barracks - - -	" -	J. Morgan - -	29	—	—	13 September	14 September	1st Floor	1
Gunner's Barracks - - -	" -	C. McCabe - -	26	14 September	—	—	—	Ground	Dispensary
Orange Bastion - - -	" -	J. Deraney - -	29	—	—	15 September	16 September	"	2
Rosia Barracks - - -	" -	C. Head - -	28	16 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
Gunner's Barracks - - -	" -	D. Hubbard - -	26	16 " -	—	—	—	2nd Floor	4
Prince Albert's Front - - -	" -	J. Grocott - -	24	16 " -	—	—	—	Ground	2
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Moorese - -	30	—	—	18 September	—	"	1
Orange Bastion - - -	" -	T. W. Phillips - -	28	—	—	19 " -	25 September	"	4
Grand Casemates - - -	" -	J. McHugh - -	26	—	—	19 " -	—	1st Floor	26
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	R. Smith - -	29	19 September	—	—	—	"	1
Defensible Barracks - - -	" -	J. Driver - -	25	19 " -	—	—	—	Ground	3
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Bullett - -	33	19 " -	—	—	—	"	1
" - - -	" -	J. Payne - -	28	19 " -	—	—	—	"	2
" - - -	" -	C. Coates - -	28	19 " -	—	—	—	"	1
Orange Bastion - - -	" -	H. White - -	25	19 " -	—	—	—	"	1
" - - -	" -	J. T. Ruddom - -	24	—	—	21 September	23 September	"	4
" - - -	" -	E. Mathews - -	26	—	—	22 " -	23 " -	"	4
" - - -	" -	J. Sutherland - -	36	—	—	22 " -	23 " -	"	3
Prince Albert's Front - - -	" -	J. Heasley - -	26	24 September	—	—	—	"	1
Orango Bastion - - -	" -	A. G. Carter - -	20	24 " -	—	—	—	"	4
Prince Albert's Front - - -	" -	T. Mullin - -	27	24 " -	—	—	—	"	3
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Chandler - -	33	—	—	24 September	24 September	"	37
Jumpers Bastion - - -	" -	J. Harding - -	30	24 September	—	—	—	"	3
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	H. Fricker - -	26	25 " -	—	—	—	"	2
Grand Casemates - - -	" -	P. Lyons - -	34	25 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Prince Albert's Front - - -	" -	C. Armstrong - -	25	25 " -	—	—	—	Ground	3
Orange Bastion - - -	" -	R. Bell - -	26	25 " -	—	—	—	"	1
Moorish Castle - - -	" -	J. Buxton - -	28	26 " -	—	—	—	"	38
" - - -	" -	J. Connolly - -	35	26 " -	—	—	—	"	29
Grand Casemates - - -	" -	G. Bullock - -	30	26 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
" - - -	" -	J. McColl - -	32	26 " -	—	—	—	"	26

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Cholera among the TROOPS at GIBALTAR, during the Epidemic of 1865.

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	"Quantity," "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	"Quality," "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
410	Insufficient	Yes	No	No	None	Contractor	Insufficient	Tasted badly	1865. 1 April	Bad	—
226·8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
881	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
405	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
405	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
881	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
629	"	"	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
1150	Sufficient	"	Yes	"	None	Well	"	"	"	Good	—
1150	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
405	Insufficient	Yes	No	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
629	"	No	"	"	Water Port	"	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
315	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
1198	"	"	Yes	"	None	Well	"	"	"	Good	—
671	"	"	No	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Bad	—
671	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1198	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
423	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
917	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
1140	"	"	"	"	"	Tank and Well	"	"	"	"	—
1198	"	"	Yes	"	None	Well	"	"	"	Good	—
1140	"	"	No	Yes	"	Tank	"	"	"	Bad	—
917	"	"	"	No	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
1198	Sufficient	"	Yes	"	None	Well	"	"	"	Good	—
500	Insufficient	"	No	Yes	"	Tank	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	No	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
785	"	No	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
423	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
226·8	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
906	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	No	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
917	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
378	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
482	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	No	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths.

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked; "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attack occurred.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Prince Albert's Front	1st Brigade. Royal Artillery	J. Day	25	26 September	—	1865.	1865.	Ground	1
Naval Hospital	"	J. J. May	26	27 "	—	—	—	Hospital	—
Jumpers Bastion	"	G. Thompson	27	27 "	—	—	—	Orderly Ground	4
"	"	W. Saunders	27	27 "	—	—	—	"	1
Grand Casemates	"	W. Hall	32	27 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	25
Moorish Castle	"	M. Dogherty	28	27 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
Naval Hospital	"	J. Fletcher	30	—	—	29 September	29 September	1st Floor	21
Prince Albert's Front	"	G. Culver	23	27 September	—	—	—	Ground	3
Moorish Castle	"	M. Grace	28	28 "	—	—	—	"	2
Grand Casemates	"	A. Lowrie	25	30 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	25
"	"	G. Cooper	25	30 "	—	—	—	"	25
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Casey	27	30 "	—	—	—	"	1
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. Sleith	25	—	—	30 September	1 October	Ground	3
Moorish Castle	"	C. Rose	30	30 September	—	—	—	"	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	E. Pritchard	33	30 "	—	—	—	"	7
Moorish Castle	"	J. Rowbottom	24	1 October	—	—	—	"	2
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Brien	22	1 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
"	"	J. Heaton	28	—	—	1 October	—	"	1
Moorish Castle	"	J. Honeker	27	1 October	—	—	—	Ground	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. Morgan	33	3 "	—	—	—	"	7
"	"	E. Talbott	33	3 "	—	—	—	"	—
Defensible Barracks	"	J. Taylor	26	3 "	—	—	—	"	3
Grand Casemates	"	R. Mooney	23	—	—	3 October	—	1st Floor	25
Prince Albert's Front	"	E. Doyle	27	3 October	—	—	—	Ground	4
Moorish Castle	"	C. Blake	31	4 "	—	—	—	"	1
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Ward	24	—	—	3 October	—	1st Floor	1
Naval Hospital	"	J. Moore	28	—	—	4 October	—	"	18
Prince Albert's Front	"	H. Johnston	28	4 October	—	—	—	Ground	5
"	"	J. Grocott	26	4 "	—	—	—	"	2
Grand Casemates	"	P. Lyons	34	4 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Jumpers Bastion	"	B. Shamond	25	5 "	—	—	—	Ground	1
Naval Hospital	"	C. Connor	27	—	—	6 October	6 October	1st Floor	20
Jumpers Bastion	"	J. Corble	32	7 October	—	—	—	Ground	3
"	"	J. Westlake	33	7 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	T. Peacock	26	8 "	—	—	—	"	4
Moorish Castle	"	W. Hickland	37	—	—	6 October	—	"	22
"	"	T. Moore	30	9 October	—	—	—	"	42
Jumpers Bastion	"	H. Edgar	24	9 "	—	—	—	"	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. M'Dermott	25	9 "	—	—	—	"	6
Moorish Castle	"	J. Johnston	28	9 "	—	—	—	"	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	G. Price	27	10 "	—	—	—	"	4
Defensible Barracks	"	J. Lawlor	27	12 "	—	—	—	"	4
Moorish Castle	"	F. Moore	30	15 "	—	—	—	"	42
Brewery Barracks	"	G. Baskett	24	17 "	—	—	—	"	2
Under Canvas at Europa	"	W. White	27	17 "	—	—	—	Under Canvas.	
Grand Casemates	"	P. Lyons	34	17 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Prince Albert's Front	"	R. Fraser	27	20 "	—	—	—	Ground	4
Moorish Castle	"	J. Falkner	25	—	—	24 October	24 October	"	8
Jumpers Bastion	"	W. Chantler	26	25 October	—	—	—	"	2
Moorish Castle	"	G. Coope	24	26 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	4
Defensible Barracks	"	C. Pass	24	26 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
Rosia Barracks	"	T. Eady	26	2 November	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
Defensible Barracks	"	W. Newman	25	3 "	—	—	—	Ground	3
Brewery Barracks	"	S. Grimeson	28	6 "	—	—	—	"	3

This does not include a very large number of cases of

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation; "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.	
		From "Drains," or "Gullies."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."				
549	Insufficient	No	No	No	Breakwater	Contractor	-	Insufficient	Tasted badly	1865. 1 April	Bad	—
1715	Sufficient	"	"	"	None	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
906	Insufficient	"	"	Yes	"	Tank and Well	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
906	"	"	"	No	Breakwater	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	Water Port	Tank	-	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
1715	Sufficient	No	"	"	"	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
549	Insufficient	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	No	"	"	Water Port	Tank	-	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
1198	Sufficient	"	Yes	"	None	Well	-	"	"	"	"	—
549	Insufficient	"	No	"	Breakwater	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
1199	Sufficient	No	Yes	"	"	Well	-	"	"	"	Good	—
1199	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
429	Insufficient	Yes	No	"	"	Contractor	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
789	"	"	"	"	None	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
675	"	"	"	"	Water Port	"	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
1199	Sufficient	No	Yes	"	"	Well	-	"	"	"	Good	—
1259	"	"	No	"	"	Tank	-	"	"	"	"	—
549	Insufficient	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
675	"	"	"	"	Water Port	Tank	-	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	-	"	"	"	"	—
1259	Sufficient	"	"	"	None	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
908	Insufficient	"	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
908	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
762.6	"	Yes	"	"	None	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
288	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	-	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	"	"	"	"	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
789	"	"	"	"	None	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
288	"	Yes	"	"	"	Contractor	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
867	"	No	"	"	"	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
675	"	"	"	"	Water Port	"	-	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
393.75	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	-	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	No	"	"	"	Tank and Well	-	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	"	Contractor	-	"	"	"	"	—
789	"	No	"	"	"	Tank	-	"	"	"	Good	—
1190	Sufficient	"	Yes	"	"	Well	-	"	"	"	"	—
786	Insufficient	"	No.	"	"	Tank	-	"	"	"	"	—
867	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	"	"	—

Diarrhœa in which Hospital treatment was not required.

E. H. BLAKE, M.D., Surgeon Major,
Royal Artillery.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked; "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where Attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
North Front	2nd Batt. 15th Regt.	William White	31	1865.	—	1865.	1865.	Ground	—
Casemate	"	William Allicot	35	—	—	3 August	4 August	1st Floor	16
"	"	William Careless	23	—	—	10 "	10 "	Ground	10
"	"	Thomas Patterson	21	—	—	10 "	12 August	"	9
"	"	George Wookey	23	—	—	10 "	—	1st Floor	16
"	"	Charles Cox	23	—	—	10 "	—	Ground	10
"	"	William Fan	25	—	—	10 "	—	"	4
"	"	William Smith	27	—	—	10 "	—	"	2
"	"	Amos Hanington	23	11 August	—	—	—	1st Floor	20
Naval Hospital	"	Thomas Stone	25	16 "	—	—	—	Ground	12
Casemate	"	Walter Tuck	27	—	—	18 August	19 August	1st Floor	11
Transport Ship "Renown"	1st Batt. 9th Regt.	John Doyle	40	—	—	22 "	22 "	—	—
King's Bastion	2nd Batt. 15th Regt.	Richard Mercer	24	27 August	—	—	—	Ground	16
"	"	George Hornby	31	—	—	29 August	30 August	"	15
Wellington Front	"	William Brooks	24	30 August	—	—	—	"	28
King's Bastion	"	James Leeman	24	4 September	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	Thomas Ward	33	—	—	10 September	11 September	"	15
Casemate	"	Patrick Sullivan	37	—	—	12 "	—	"	9
King's Bastion	"	William Tomlinson	33	—	—	12 "	12 September	"	12
"	"	William Cronsdale	34	—	—	12 "	13 "	"	5
Wellington Front	"	Edward Burbeck	32	—	—	13 "	—	"	28
"	"	James Joseph	25	—	—	14 "	—	"	26
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Giles Warren	24	—	—	16 "	16 September	"	Tents
"	"	Samuel Griffiths	30	—	—	16 "	—	"	"
Wellington Front	"	John Allen	26	16 September	—	—	—	"	4
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	George Lampard	28	18 "	—	—	—	"	Tents
Naval Hospital	"	Laurence Aspden	33	—	—	19 September	21 September	1st Floor	23
Wellington Front	"	Mathew Donnelly	28	19 September	—	—	—	Ground	26
Town Range	"	Jacob Quinn	24	20 "	—	—	—	"	1
Garrison Dispensary	"	George Foster	30	20 "	—	—	—	"	—
Wellington Front	"	Richard Brackell	31	—	—	22 September	22 September	"	23
Town Range	"	William Purcell	18	22 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	6
"	"	John Hammond	26	23 "	—	—	—	"	6
Wellington Front	"	George Brixton	26	—	—	23 September	23 September	Ground	24
Town Range	"	John Sheppard	30	24 September	—	—	—	"	2
Wellington Front	"	William Rowland	25	—	—	26 September	1 October	"	16
Garrison Dispensary	"	George Foster	30	27 September	—	—	—	"	—
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	John Hill	25	27 "	—	—	—	"	Tents
Wellington Front	"	Thomas Criddle	26	27 "	—	—	—	"	8
Town Range	"	George Chance	24	28 "	—	—	—	"	2
Wellington Front	"	John Mason	22	28 "	—	—	—	"	8
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Samuel Moore	37	28 "	—	—	—	"	Tents
Wellington Front	"	Thomas West	33	—	—	1 October	3 October	"	25
Naval Hospital	"	Charles Slough	23	1 October	—	—	—	"	12
Wellington Front	"	James Cronin	27	1 "	—	—	—	"	7
South Barracks	"	Thomas Morley	29	4 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Town Range	"	Samuel Jackson	24	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	1
Wellington Front	"	James Lcever	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	21
"	"	Henry Price	23	6 "	—	—	—	"	21
"	"	George Tanner	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	9
Town Range	"	George Mathews	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	1
Wellington Front	"	Edward Dunn	30	—	—	6 October	7 October	"	21
Naval Hospital	"	James Cronin	27	—	—	7 "	—	1st Floor	24
Wellington Front	"	James Shackleton	23	7 October	—	—	—	Ground	21
Town Range	"	Samuel Smith	24	9 "	—	—	—	"	1
Comp, Windmill Hill	"	John Hill	25	9 "	—	—	—	"	Tents

from Diarrhoea and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient,"	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains," or "Gullies."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
385	Insufficient	None	None	Yes	Cemetery	Tank	Sufficient	Depositing sediment.	4 months	Indifferent	—
490	"	"	"	No	No	"	Limited	"	3 "	"	—
495	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
490	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
495	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
498	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
490	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
380	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
498	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
2490	Sufficient	No	No	"	Unknown	"	Sufficient	"	4 "	Good	Attending on cases of cholera.
498	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Limited	"	3 "	Indifferent	—
—	Unknown	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Unknown	—	—
490	Insufficient	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 months	Indifferent	—
498	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
498	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	Northern end of Wellington Front.
495	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
498	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	No	No	"	No	"	"	"	4 "	"	—
490	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
498	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
498	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	Northern end of Wellington Front.
490	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	"
180	Good	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—
180	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 months	Indifferent	—
180	Good	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—
1450	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	5 months	"	Attending in cases of cholera
498	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	Limited	"	5 "	Indifferent	—
498	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
1440	Good	No	No	"	"	"	"	"	4 "	"	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	"	No	"	"	"	"	6 "	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
498	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
498	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
490	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	6 "	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
498	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
498	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	6 "	Indifferent	—
1440	Good	No	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	4 "	Bad	—
180	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 months	Indifferent	—
490	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
498	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	6 "	Indifferent	—
180	Good	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—
490	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 months	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
1680	Sufficient	No	"	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	5 "	Good	Attending on cases of cholera.
498	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	Limited	"	6 "	Indifferent	—
390	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	Good	—
498	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
490	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	7 "	Indifferent	—
490	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 "	"	—
490	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 "	"	—
498	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
490	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	7 "	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
1680	Sufficient	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	Good	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 "	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
490	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	7 "	Bad	—
180	Good	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
No. of Co.				1865.		1865.	1865.		
33. Cottage North Front	Royal Engineers	*E. Paxton	26	—	—	14 August	15 August	Ground	No. 6 Cottage
33. Town Range Barracks	"	J. Duff	29	—	—	19 "	20 "	1st Floor	16
33. " "	"	*E. Bloomfield	29	21 August	—	—	—	"	16
30. Buena Vista Hutment	"	J. Laughran	28	22 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	W. Eveleigh	30	23 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	2
27. " "	"	*G. Russell	25	25 "	—	—	—	"	2
30. Town Range Barracks	"	J. Clarke	24	26 "	—	—	—	Ground	12
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	H. Stanhope	31	27 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	2
30. Buena Vista Hutment	"	W. Stephens	26	28 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
30. Town Range Barracks	"	S. Brazier	32	—	—	31 August	5 September	"	12
30. " "	"	D. Pickett	26	1 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	16
30. " "	"	G. Mitchell	32	3 "	—	—	—	"	16
30. " "	"	J. Wilson	23	3 "	—	—	—	Ground	12
30. No. 2 Engineer Buildings	"	*J. Crighton	38	6 "	—	—	—	"	2
33. Town Range Barracks	"	G. Kerrison	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	11
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	G. Grey	27	9 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
33. Buena Vista Married Qrs.	"	*L. Lee	40	13 "	—	—	—	Ground	Qrs. near Mess
30. No. 2 Engineer Buildings	"	*J. Crighton	38	—	—	15 September	—	"	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	J. Middleton	30	15 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	2
27. " "	"	J. McNess	25	15 "	—	—	—	"	2
30. Town Range Barracks	"	R. Dunstan	22	17 "	—	—	—	"	16
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	E. Hunt	31	17 "	—	—	—	"	1
27. Camp Bay Cottage	"	*E. Carpenter	35	20 "	—	—	—	Ground	Cottage Camp Bay.
33. Hargraves Barracks	"	W. Watson	29	22 "	—	—	—	"	1
27. No. 1 Engineer Buildings	"	*W. Springett	38	—	—	23 September	23 September	"	1
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	W. Vaux	23	24 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
27. " "	"	P. Fuggle	23	25 "	—	—	—	"	1
27. " "	"	R. Hamilton	25	26 "	—	—	—	"	1
27. " "	"	J. Lake	23	26 "	—	—	—	"	1
30. Town Range Barracks	"	R. Dunstan	22	26 "	—	—	—	"	16
30. Buena Vista Hutment	"	J. Mullen	29	27 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	R. Hodge	31	—	—	27 September	27 September	1st Floor	1
27. " "	"	P. Henderson	29	—	—	28 "	—	"	1
30. Town Range Barracks	"	J. Clarke	26	29 September	—	—	—	"	12
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	A. Giddy	23	29 "	—	—	—	"	1
27. " "	"	H. Stanhope	25	29 "	—	—	—	"	2
30. Buena Vista Hutment	"	J. Weymark	28	1 October	—	—	—	Ground	2
30. Hargraves Barracks	"	*J. Hobday	26	3 "	—	—	—	"	3
30. Town Range Barracks	"	G. Wright	31	4 "	—	—	—	"	12
33. " "	"	D. Adams	25	4 "	—	—	—	"	10
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	A. Hodgkins	27	6 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
27. Buena Vista Married Qrs.	"	*W. Dawling	39	7 "	—	—	—	Ground	1
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	A. Ferguson	23	8 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
27. " "	"	P. Fuggle	23	11 "	—	—	—	"	2
30. Buena Vista Hutment	"	C. Ireland	30	12 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	J. McNess	25	14 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
33. Buena Vista Hutment	"	W. Bond	32	15 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
33. No. 36 Crutchett's Ramp.	"	*S. Spooner	23	19 "	—	—	—	2nd Floor	6
27. Hargraves Barracks	"	W. Hazel	30	19 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
30. Buena Vista Hutment	"	J. Wright	31	20 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
30. " "	"	J. Sambols	23	23 "	—	—	—	"	2
30. " "	"	C. Ireland	30	23 "	—	—	—	"	2

* Married.
NOTE.—27th Company arrived 5th January 1860, from Chatham; 33rd Company arrived 4th Octob
The Sanitary defects of Gibraltar, generally, must of course affect the Troops prejudicially, ar

from Diarrhoea and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Linewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From Drains, or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
700	Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Wells, North Front	Sufficient	Tasted badly	2 Months	Bad	Arrived from England on 4th October 1861.
600	"	"	"	"	"	Tank, Town Range Barracks.	"	Good	"	Indifferent	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Tank, Hargraves -	Sufficient	Good	"	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½ Months	Good	—
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Tank, Town Range	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Tank, Town Range	Sufficient	Good	"	Indifferent	Arrived from Corfu, 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½ Months	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
700	"	"	"	"	"	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	"	"	—
600	"	"	"	"	"	Tank, Town Range	Sufficient	Good	"	"	—
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	"	Good	—
700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Months	Indifferent	—
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu, 10th June 1864.
600	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
800	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½ Months	"	—
700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Arrived from England on 4th October 1861.
600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½ Months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England, 4th October 1861.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Arrived from England, 5th January 1860.
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4 Months	Indifferent	—
600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½ Months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
630	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½ Months	"	—
600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

1861, from Chatham ; 30th Company arrived 10th June 1864, from Corfu.
the very great prevalence of intemperance during the epidemic rendered them predisposed to diseases.

T. W. Fox, M.B., Surgeon, R.E.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths.

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked : "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Camp, Windmill Hill	78th Highlanders	Pte. Joseph Trosdick	26	1865. 19 August	—	1865.	1865.		
"	"	" Peter Gallacher	24	—	—	25 August	25 August		
"	"	" ^a George D. Waddrell	28	1 September	—	—	—		
"	"	" James Smart	21	4 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" James Beveridge	20	—	—	5 September	5 September		
"	"	" ^b John Dallas	21	5 September	—	—	—		
"	"	" Alexander Bruce	20	5 "	—	—	—		
"	"	Dr. John Laing	19	5 "	—	—	—		
"	"	Pte. D. Henderson	19	8 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" J. Ferguson	24	8 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" John Noble	26	13 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" James Boyd	19	13 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Archibald Wilson	23	—	—	12 September	—		
"	"	" ^c John Lindsay	23	13 September	—	—	—		
"	"	" John A. Mitchell	19	13 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Thomas Park	23	13 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Richard Gillespie	20	14 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Edward Trainer	20	16 "	—	—	—		
"	"	Dr. Joseph Condle	18	16 "	—	—	—		
"	"	^d Pte. John Dallas	22	17 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" ^d Thomas Lucas	21	17 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" George Blantyre	21	19 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" James Stevenson	21	21 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" ^e Alexander Longmuir	23	24 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" William Dallas	18	24 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" James Nelson	20	24 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" D. Campbell	36	27 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" D. Henderson	19	28 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" ^f John Lindsay	23	—	—	1 October	4 October		
"	"	" John Dallas	22	2 October	—	—	—		
"	"	" John Murray	28	—	—	5 October	6 October		
"	"	" Andrew Kerr	21	4 October	—	—	—		
"	"	Dr. Charles M'Lauchlan	17	6 "	—	—	—		
"	"	Pte. John M'Lelland	23	6 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Robert Lawns	23	8 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Charles Young	19	8 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" ^g George Taylor	29	8 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Robert Smith	26	9 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" ^h F. Wightman	28	—	—	13 October	16 October		
"	"	" James M'Cod	21	14 October	—	—	—		
"	"	" Andrew Kerr	21	15 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" ⁱ Thomas Lucas	23	16 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" William Wainer	38	16 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" William Ross	22	—	—	—	—		
"	"	" Peter Egan	24	19 October	—	—	—		
"	"	" James Mitchell	22	24 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" William Boyd	30	31 "	—	—	—		
"	"	Col. William Dwynd	21	1 November	—	—	—		
"	"	Pte. Thomas Russell	22	1 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Edward Trainer	19	8 "	—	—	—		
"	"	" Donald Cattanuch	20	22 "	—	—	—		

All these cases occurred in Camp, Windmill Hill, where the 78th Highlanders were during the epidemic.

Very many more cases of diarrhoea treated chiefly at the dispensary in camp. Nearly all

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

[illegible]

the men had more or less of diarrhœa soon after landing at Gibraltar.

C. L. STEWART, Surgeon-Major, 78th Highlanders.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked; "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
South Barracks	2nd Batt. 23rd Regt.	No. 788 Pte. Benj. Forseo	26	1865. —	1865. —	1865. 20 August	1865. 20 August	2nd Floor	5
"	"	902 " John Dymond	35	—	—	31 " -	5 September	1st Floor	11
Naval Hospital	"	712 " J. McCormick	25	—	—	7 September	7 "	"	27
South Barracks	"	1143 " George Laker	43	—	—	17 " -	18 "	"	3
"	"	296 " Wm. Hammond	37	18 September	20 September	—	—	Ground	2
"	"	574 " James Truscott	29	19 "	—	—	—	2nd Floor	5
"	"	1223 " George Lees	26	—	—	21 September	23 September	"	5
"	"	407 " Charles Vines	25	—	—	26 "	28 "	Ground	6
Rosia Hut	"	325 " John Smith	42	—	—	27 "	—	1st Floor	1
South Barracks	"	1420 " Robert Ivens	26	—	—	28 "	28 September	Ground	1
"	"	727 " Thomas Johns	30	—	—	28 "	—	1st Floor	4
"	"	1157 " Henry Rollins	29	—	—	29 "	1 October	"	12
"	"	1177 " J. Dickenson	27	—	—	29 "	—	2nd Floor	4
Hut at North Front	"	306 Corp. Wm. Briand	25	29 September	—	—	—	Ground	1
South Barracks	"	516 Pte. Thos. James	26	—	—	1 October	7 October	2nd Floor	5
"	"	340 " Thos. Whitting	29	—	—	2 October	2 October	Ground	6
"	"	398 " Jas. Milliner	25	—	—	4 October	4 October	1st Floor	10
"	"	1119 " John Podmore	26	—	—	4 October	—	Ground	2
"	"	658 C.-Serg. T. Birkett	30	4 October	—	—	—	"	Married Quarters.
"	"	67 Pte. Geo. Garrett	33	12 "	20 October	—	—	"	1
"	"	567 " John Higgins	26	14 "	17 "	—	—	2nd Floor	2
"	"	758 " Chas. Barton	27	31 "	4 November	—	—	"	1

Buena Vista	32nd Regiment, L. I.	Pte. William Proctor	22	1865. —	—	1865. 22 August	1865. 24 August	Ground	3
"	"	" Henry Binmore	28	4 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Europa Hutment	"	" John Lowden	25	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 3 Room. 2
Buena Vista	"	" Charles Frampton	25	—	—	6 September	7 September	"	3
"	"	" Thomas Hilton	35	6 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	9
"	"	C.-Serg. Thomas Purtill	35	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	6
"	"	Corp. James Crump	29	—	—	8 September	9 September	"	3
"	"	Pte. Mathew Lynch	23	—	—	9 September	—	1st Floor	7
Naval Hospital	"	" John Bidwell	26	—	—	11 September	—	Ground	5
Buena Vista	"	" William Hinton	31	10 September	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	" James Church	22	10 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	7
Europa Hutment	"	" Thomas Holmes	25	11 "	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 3 Room. 2
"	"	" William Redman	25	11 "	—	—	—	"	Hut. 3 Room. 2
Married Quarters, Europa Pass	"	Corp. George Harding	26	12 "	—	—	—	"	20
Under Canvass at Europa	"	Pte. Joseph Sharpe	26	—	—	14 September	14 September	"	—
"	"	" Richard Gray	22	—	—	14 September	15 September	"	—
"	"	" Hugh Mahon	21	—	—	14 September	—	"	—
"	"	" Albert Pitman	27	12 September	—	—	—	"	—
Buena Vista	"	" James Ballard	19	12 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	7
"	"	" George Higgins	25	12 "	—	—	—	"	12
"	"	" John Tinson	24	12 "	—	—	—	"	11

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

[illegible]

B. TYDD, Surgeon, 2/23rd R.W.F.

[illegible]

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths.

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Under Canvass at Europa	32nd Regiment, L.I.	Pte. Martin Hannon	23	1865. 13 September	—	1865.	1865.	Ground	—
Buena Vista	"	" John Tye	28	13 "	—	—	—	"	1
Soldiers' Home	"	" Charles Marchant	35	—	—	14 September	1 October	"	—
Buena Vista	"	" John White	26	13 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	8
"	"	" William Slater	28	14 "	—	—	—	Ground	6
Naval Hospital	"	" George Hartnett	32	—	—	16 September	—	"	7
Europa Hutment	"	Bugler Fred. Shakes	21	16 September	—	—	—	"	Hut. 6 Room 2
Europa Hutment	"	Pte. Job Knighton	26	—	—	16 September	17 September	"	Hut. 1 Room 1
Buena Vista	"	Serg. John Humberston	27	16 September	—	—	—	"	5
Europa Hutment	"	Pte. Seth Ellis	31	—	—	16 September	22 September	"	Hut. 5 Room 1
Buena Vista	"	" Thomas Ford	29	—	—	18 "	—	1st Floor	7
"	"	" Samuel Smith	32	18 September	—	—	—	Ground	2
Under Canvass at Europa	"	" John Darwent	25	19 "	—	—	—	"	—
Buena Vista	"	" William Smitheram	24	—	—	19 September	25 September	1st Floor	9
"	"	" James Muldoon	25	19 September	—	—	—	Ground	1
Europa Hutment	"	" Charles Arthurs	25	—	—	19 September	24 September	"	Hut. 1 Room 1
"	"	Corp. George Harris	21	19 September	—	—	—	"	1 1
"	"	Pte. John Brown	25	—	—	20 September	21 September	"	8 1
"	"	" James Willett	36	—	—	20 "	21 "	"	8 1
"	"	" John Dummer	19	—	—	20 "	20 "	"	8 1
Buena Vista	"	" Thomas Taylor	27	—	—	22 "	—	1st Floor	9
Naval Hospital	"	" Thomas Hughes	32	—	—	23 "	—	Ground	5
Europa Hutment	"	Serg. Richard Wilson	24	21 September	—	—	—	"	Hut. 5 Room 1
Married Quarters, Europa Pass	"	" William Fletcher	27	23 "	—	—	—	"	9
Buena Vista	"	Pte. Robert Hargreaves	22	23 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	9
Europa Hutment	"	" Richard Pugh	24	23 "	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 2 Room 2
Buena Vista	"	" John H. Gordon	29	—	—	23 September	—	1st Floor	9
"	"	" Richard Fletcher	20	23 September	—	—	—	Ground	2
Europa Hutment	"	" Alfred Pickles	27	—	—	24 September	—	"	Hut. 3 Room 2
Buena Vista	"	" John Leach	24	24 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	9
Europa Hutment	"	" William Beacham	21	—	—	26 September	27 September	Ground	Hut. 3 Room 2
Sergeants' Room, Europa Hutment.	"	C.-Serg. Edwin Deacon	32	—	—	27 "	27 September	"	Hut. 5 Sergeant's Room.
Europa Hutment	"	Pte. Charles Clarke	33	—	—	27 "	—	"	3 2
Buena Vista	"	" Henry Farr	21	24 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	12
"	"	" William Slater	28	24 "	—	—	—	Ground	6
"	"	" William Hodgkinson	30	28 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	12
Europa Hutment	"	" Michael Flynn	19	28 "	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 3 Room 2
"	"	" William Witham	22	—	—	28 September	4 October	"	2 2
"	"	" George Smart	25	29 September	—	—	—	"	2 1
Buena Vista	"	" Thomas McKenniff	26	29 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
"	"	" J. Henry Gordon	29	30 "	—	—	—	"	9
Under Canvass at Europa	"	Corp. William Bond	22	2 October	—	—	—	Ground	—
Europa Hutment	"	Pte. George Thomas	32	2 "	—	—	—	"	Hut. 2 Room 1
Windmill Hill Prison	"	" William Miller	21	—	—	4 October	—	Prison	—
Married Quarters, Europa Hutment.	"	" George Bogue	28	2 October	—	—	—	Ground	4 1
Europa Hutment	"	" William Luton	27	2 "	—	—	—	"	6 2
Buena Vista	"	" Thomas Bradbury	32	2 "	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	Serg. Joseph Williams	25	2 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Europa Staff Huts	"	Serg.-Maj. John Kelly	36	5 "	—	—	—	Ground	—
Naval Hospital	"	Pte. George Hartnett	32	5 "	—	—	—	"	7

om Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.				How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."				
—	Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks	-	Insufficient	Muddy, Tasted badly.	9 Weeks	Good	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
335½	Sufficient	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public-Works.
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1157	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 Weeks	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 Weeks	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Week	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Week	"	"
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
1233	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 Months	"	"
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Week	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 Weeks	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
350	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Weeks	"	"
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Weeks	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
480	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Month	"	—
1157	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 Weeks	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Death

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Buena Vista - - -	32nd Regiment, L.I.	Pte. Joseph Howard -	27	1865. 5 October -	—	1865. —	—	Ground	5
Europa Hutment - -	"	" William Plant	19	5 " -	—	—	—	"	Hut. Room. 5 2
Moorish Castle Prison - -	"	" Peter Halliday	25	9 " -	—	—	—	Prison	—
Buena Vista - - -	"	Corp. Henry Paget	25	10 " -	—	—	—	Ground	5
Europa Hutment - -	"	Pte. John Matcer	28	10 " -	—	—	—	"	Hut. Room. 2 1
" - - -	"	" John Dawson	30	10 " -	—	—	—	"	5 2
" - - -	"	" Thomas Boland	33	10 " -	—	—	—	"	1 1
Buena Vista - - -	"	Corp. John Wright	25	11 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Soldier's Home - -	"	Pte. James Shooter	25	—	—	12 October -	—	Ground	—
Europa Hutment - -	"	Corp. Thomas Price	28	15 " -	—	—	—	"	Hut. Room. 1 1
Buena Vista - - -	"	Serg. John Jones	37	15 " -	—	—	—	"	1 1
Windmill Hill Prison - -	"	Pte. John Pugh	25	23 " -	—	—	—	Prison	—
Buena Vista - - -	"	" James Wilson	20	29 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	11
Under Canvass, North Front -	2/22nd Regiment -	Corp. Francis McKenna	27	26 July -	—	—	—	Ground	—
—	H.M.S. "Redpole"	A.B. James Thompson	29	—	—	27 October -	—	On board ship.	—
Catalan Bay Barracks -	86th Foot - -	Pte. James Livings -	27	1865. —	—	1865. 3 September	1865. 3 September	Ground	Guard Room & Sandy Bay.
Rosia Casemates - -	" - -	Serg. Patrick Currvan -	38	—	—	5 " -	—	1st Floor	9
Catalan Bay Barracks -	" - -	Corp. Thomas Cullinan	23	—	—	7 " -	—	Ground	1
" - - -	" - -	Pte. James Flynn -	33	—	—	11 " -	—	"	2
Buena Vista Hutments -	" - -	" John Maddock -	19	14 September	—	—	—	"	Hut. Room. 2 1
Windmill Hill Barracks -	" - -	" Patrick Byrne -	24	15 " -	—	—	—	"	3
" - - -	" - -	" Jeremiah Callanan	22	16 " -	—	19 September	—	1st Floor	—
Naval Hospital - -	" - -	" Henry Kelly -	21	—	—	24 " -	—	"	16
Windmill Hill Barracks -	" - -	" Patrick Foohey -	24	—	—	26 " -	26 September	Ground	2
Windmill Hill Huts - -	" - -	" Samuel Brown -	15	—	—	4 October -	—	"	20
Buena Vista Hutments -	" - -	Corp. Boyd Magarrigle -	34	—	—	5 " -	5 October -	"	Hut. Room. 1 1
" - - -	" - -	Pte. Thomas Flood -	19	—	—	5 " -	6 " -	"	2 2
" - - -	" - -	" John Wilson -	25	5 October -	—	—	—	"	3 1
Windmill Hill Barracks -	" - -	Serg. John Hamilton -	29	6 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Catalan Bay Barracks -	" - -	Pte. John Wall -	19	6 " -	—	—	—	Ground	1
Buena Vista Hutments -	" - -	" Michael Rourke -	30	—	—	7 October -	8 October -	"	Hut. Room. 1 1
Windmill Hill Barracks -	" - -	" Mark Sinnott -	25	—	—	8 " -	—	"	Guard Room Old North Front
" - - -	" - -	" Joseph Stanton -	25	—	—	9 " -	17 October -	1st Floor	11
Buena Vista Hutments -	" - -	" David Shannon -	36	—	—	9 " -	14 " -	Ground	Hut. Room. 2 2
" - - -	" - -	" James Cumberland	23	12 October -	—	—	—	"	2 1
Moorish Castle Prison - -	" - -	" James Byrue -	31	23 " -	—	—	—	"	No. 11 Cell

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Linewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From Drains or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
523	Insufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks - -	Insufficient	Muddy, tasted badly.	1 month	Good	In Public Works.
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 weeks	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	—
335½	Sufficient	"	"	Bad drain- age. None	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	—
518	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
—	Sufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22nd Regiment from Malta. First case treated in 32nd Hospital.
—	Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sailer from H.M.S. "Red-pole."

J. K. CARR, M.D., Surgeon, 32nd Regiment, Light Infantry.

On sentry	Sufficient	No	Absence of latrines.	Yes	None	Reservoirs and pumps.	Insufficient	Quality differing from the different pumps and reservoirs.	3 weeks	Indifferent	Dirty population. Want of latrines; and tainted meat for some time to detachment.
1200	Insufficient	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	14 days	Bad	From tidal deposit.
572	Sufficient	"	Absence of latrines.	"	"	"	"	"	4 days	Indifferent	Dirty population. Want of latrines; and tainted meat for some time to detachment.
572	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 days	"	" "
625	"	Surface drain.	No	No	"	"	"	"	14 days	Good	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
354	Insufficient	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 days	"	—
349	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12 days	"	—
2840	Sufficient	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	23 days	Indifferent	From numerous drains.
352	Insufficient	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 days	Good	—
350	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 days	"	—
620	Sufficient	Surface drain.	"	"	"	"	"	"	12 days	"	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
625	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8 days	"	" "
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12 days	"	" "
350	Insufficient	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	16 days	"	—
580	Sufficient	"	Absence of latrines.	Yes	"	"	"	"	21 days	Indifferent	Dirty population. Want of latrines; and tainted meat for some time to detachment.
625	"	Surface drain.	No	No	"	"	"	"	14 days	Good	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
On sentry	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	16 days	"	—
356	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 days	"	—
624	Sufficient	Surface drain.	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 days	"	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
630	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 days	"	" "
400	Insufficient	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 days	"	—

H. H. JONES, M.D., Surgeon, 86th Regiment.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
				1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.		
Moorish Castle - - -	Royal Artillery	W. Percy - -	6 $\frac{3}{12}$	4 July -	—	—	—	Ground	36
" - - -	"	C. Falkner - -	3	1 August -	—	—	—	"	8
" - - -	"	E. J. Baker - -	3 $\frac{8}{12}$	12 " -	—	—	—	"	32
" - - -	"	A. Montgomery -	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	15 " -	—	—	—	"	1 Off. Kitchen
" - - -	"	E. Kemp - -	24	23 " -	—	—	—	"	36
" - - -	"	E. Sandy - -	11 $\frac{8}{12}$	23 " -	—	—	—	"	40
" - - -	"	M. Smith - -	33	26 " -	—	—	—	"	9
" - - -	"	A. Thyme - -	29	29 " -	—	—	—	"	23
" - - -	"	W. Smith - -	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	29 " -	—	—	—	"	34
" - - -	"	A. E. Weeks - -	1 $\frac{4}{12}$	1 September	—	—	—	"	43
" - - -	"	S. Taylor - -	1 $\frac{2}{12}$	1 " -	—	—	—	"	26
" - - -	"	A. Montgomery -	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	4 " -	—	—	—	"	1 Off. Kitchen
" - - -	"	S. Mann - -	26	4 " -	—	—	—	"	45 & 6
" - - -	"	C. Falkner - -	24	5 " -	—	—	—	"	8
" - - -	"	W. Smith - -	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	5 " -	—	—	—	"	34
" - - -	"	J. Falkner - -	2	5 " -	—	—	—	"	8
" - - -	"	A. Smith - -	13	5 " -	—	—	—	"	34
" - - -	"	A. Silver - -	2 $\frac{8}{12}$	5 " -	—	—	—	"	13
" - - -	"	T. Baker - -	10 $\frac{3}{12}$	—	—	8 September	10 September	"	32
" - - -	"	E. Moore - -	6	9 " -	—	—	—	"	42
" - - -	"	J. Moore - -	4 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 " -	—	—	—	"	42
" - - -	"	E. J. Baker - -	5	10 " -	—	—	—	"	32
" - - -	"	M. Smith - -	33	11 " -	—	—	—	"	34
" - - -	"	M. Conolly - -	35	12 " -	—	—	—	"	29
Prince Albert's Fort	"	J. Clarke - -	1	12 " -	—	—	—	"	10
Moorish Castle	"	M. Pearson - -	2 $\frac{5}{12}$	12 " -	—	—	—	"	11
" - - -	"	A. Poultney - -	29	12 " -	—	—	—	"	2
" - - -	"	R. Poultney - -	2 $\frac{8}{12}$	12 " -	—	—	—	"	2
" - - -	"	F. Baker - -	10 $\frac{3}{12}$	14 " -	—	—	—	"	32
" - - -	"	S. Buxton - -	31	14 " -	—	—	—	"	38
" - - -	"	E. Perfitt - -	32	—	—	15 September	15 September	"	15
" - - -	"	C. Barny - -	28	16 " -	—	—	—	"	27
" - - -	"	S. Perfitt - -	10 $\frac{3}{12}$	16 " -	—	—	—	"	15
" - - -	"	E. Kemp - -	24	16 " -	—	—	—	"	36
" - - -	"	M. Chandler - -	29	16 " -	—	—	—	"	37
" - - -	"	S. Buxton - -	31	25 " -	—	—	—	"	38
" - - -	"	M. Atchinson -	36	25 " -	—	—	—	"	28
" - - -	"	E. Harland - -	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	25 " -	—	—	—	"	4
" - - -	"	A. Thyme - -	29	25 " -	—	—	—	"	23
" - - -	"	E. Sandy - -	11 $\frac{3}{12}$	—	—	25 September	25 September	"	40
" - - -	"	W. Hickland - -	3 $\frac{8}{12}$	—	—	27 " -	—	"	22
" - - -	"	J. Anifar - -	8	—	—	3 October -	3 October -	"	24
" - - -	"	J. Anifar - -	34	—	—	9 " -	10 " -	"	24
" - - -	"	M. Atchinson -	36	—	—	10 " -	—	"	28
" - - -	"	C. Falkner - -	3	25 October -	—	—	—	"	8

* This does not include a large number of cases of diarrhoea which were so slight

Diarrhoea and Cholera among the SOLDIERS' WIVES and CHILDREN at GIBRALTAR, during the Epidemic of 1865.*

Cubio Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains," or "Gull-leys."	From "La-trines."	From "Filthy Neighbour-hood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
									1865.		
245'6	Insufficient	Yes	No	No	None	Contractor	Insufficient	Tasted badly	1 April	Bad	—
395'75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
835'75	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
232'8	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
409'8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
362'25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
300	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
844'5	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
485'0	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
393'75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
505'8	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
252	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
651'8	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
315'75	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
310	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
315'75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
225	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
336	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
835'25	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
288	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
288	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
835'25	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
300	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
482	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1456	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
560	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
482'6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
482'6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
835'25	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
378	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
271'428	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
509'6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
271'428	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
409'3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
226'8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
378	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
482	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
272'8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
844'5	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
362'25	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
762'6	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
218'427	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
218'427	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
482	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
395'75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

as not to require more than a dose of castor oil or other like remedy.

E. H. BLAKE, M.D.,
Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery.

Table XV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Cottage, North Front	Royal Engineers	Mrs. Bloomfield	24	—	—	9 August	11 August	Ground	14
" "	"	Elcanor Stacey	2	—	—	16 "	18 "	"	4
Library Street	"	Alice Westacott	1	—	—	16 September	24 September	"	Library Street
Married Quarters, Hargraves Barracks.	"	Mrs. Westacott	37	—	—	12 "	18 "	"	3
" "	"	Mrs. Seward	31	15 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	3
" "	"	Mrs. Lockwood	33	15 "	—	—	—	"	2
Engineer Buildings	"	Mrs. Croighton	35	—	—	17 September	—	Ground	2
Married Quarters, Hargraves Barracks.	"	Mrs. Drew	36	19 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
No. 11 King's Bastion	"	Mrs. Angus	23	20 "	—	—	—	"	11
Sand Pitts	"	Mrs. Spry	36	20 "	—	—	—	Ground	Sand Pitts
Library Street	"	Mrs. Wade	35	20 "	—	—	—	"	Library Street
Engineer Buildings	"	Alfred Springett	2	—	—	23 September	—	"	1
House at Lime Kiln	"	Mrs. Craig	33	—	—	24 "	—	"	Lime Kiln
Crutchett's Ramp	"	Mr. Hodson	30	—	—	29 "	—	2nd Floor	32
Married Quarters, Buena Vista	"	Sophia Batt	6	—	—	29 "	7 October	Ground	Quarters Buena Vista.
Quarters near King's Bastion	"	Mrs. Stevens	32	—	—	3 October	3 "	1st Floor	Quarters near King's Bastion.

Casemate	2nd Bat. 15th Regt.	Jane Lees	40	1865. 10 August	—	—	—	Ground	2
"	"	Ann Kelly	30	10 "	—	—	—	"	5
"	"	Margaret O'Flaherty	27	10 "	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	Ann Keane	35	—	—	30 August	1 September	2nd Floor	23
"	"	Elisha Fahey	30	—	—	6 September	6 "	"	21
King's Bastion	"	Rose Tomlinson	37	6 September	—	—	—	Ground	12
Casemate	"	Mary Ann McCormick	37	12 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	4
King's Bastion	"	Mary Walch	29	12 "	—	—	—	Ground	14
"	"	Jane Lees	40	13 "	—	—	—	"	12
Wellington Front	"	Mary Smith	30	14 "	—	—	—	"	3
Town Range	"	Sarah Kenney	28	23 "	—	—	—	"	1
Casemate	"	Mary Kaveny	30	26 "	—	—	—	"	1
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Ann Boyd	32	9 October	—	—	—	"	Tents
King's Bastion	"	William Moore	1	31 July	—	—	—	"	4
North Front	"	William White	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	—	—	3 August	3 August	"	—
Wellington Front	"	Mary Ann Smith	1	4 August	29 August	—	—	"	3
North Front	"	Jane White	9	5 "	—	—	—	"	—
Casemate	"	Hugh Fahey	3 $\frac{8}{12}$	20 "	19 September	—	—	2nd Floor	21
Wellington Front	"	George Smith	8	—	—	26 August	26 August	Ground	3
Town Range	"	John Kenney	1 $\frac{6}{12}$	26 August	—	—	—	"	1
Casemate	"	John E. Smith	3	31 "	2 September	—	—	2nd Floor	22
"	"	Lewis Blane	1	31 "	3 "	—	—	"	14
Town Range	"	Charlotte Smith	2	1 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	—
King's Bastion	"	Daniel Keane	3	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	11
"	"	Michael Keane	1	6 "	—	—	—	"	11
"	"	John Stokes	2	—	—	10 September	10 September	"	12
Casemate	"	Frederick Kaveny	6 $\frac{6}{12}$	10 September	—	—	—	2nd Floor	17
King's Bastion	"	Margaret Stokes	6 $\frac{1}{12}$	13 "	—	—	—	Ground	12
Town Range	"	Charles M. Kenney	1	—	—	16 September	—	"	1
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Peter McKenna	4	—	—	16 "	—	"	Tents

Diarrhoea and Cholera among the Soldiers' Wives and Children at Gibraltar—continued.

Cubic feet per inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Linewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains," or "Gullies."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Over 600 cubic feet.	Insufficient	No.	No.	No.	No.	Wells North Front	Sufficient	Tasted Badly	2 Months	Bad	Arrived from England about December 1861.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England on 4th October 1861.
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Insufficient	"	3 Months	Good	Born in Gibraltar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England 5th January 1860.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	" "
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	Arrived from England 4th October 1861.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½ Months	"	Native of Gibraltar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Well at Sand Pits	Sufficient	Good	"	"	Arrived from England 4th October 1861.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Wells North Front	Insufficient	Tasted Badly	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Born in Gibraltar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½ Months	Good	" "
"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England about August 1860.
"	"	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England about 5th January 1860.

T. W. Fox, M.B., Surgeon, R.E.

500	Insufficient	None	None	None	Unknown	Tank	-	Limited	Depositing Sediment.	3 Months	Indifferent	—
500	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	3 "	"	—
500	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	3 "	"	—
380	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	3 "	"	—
420	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	3 "	"	—
620	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 Months	"	—
500	"	None	None	"	"	"	-	"	"	4 "	"	—
620	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	"	—
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	"	None	"	"	"	-	"	"	5 Months	"	—
380	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
500	"	None	None	None	"	"	-	"	"	4 "	Indifferent	—
180	Good	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	Never	Good	—
620	Insufficient	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 Months	Indifferent	—
450	"	None	None	Yes	Cemetery	Well	-	Sufficient	"	4 "	"	—
380	"	Yes	"	None	Unknown	Tank	-	Limited	"	6 "	"	—
450	"	None	"	Yes	Cemetery	Well	-	Sufficient	"	4 "	"	—
420	"	"	"	None	Unknown	Tank	-	Limited	"	3 "	"	—
380	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
420	"	None	None	None	"	"	-	"	"	3 "	Indifferent	—
420	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	3 "	"	—
500	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
620	"	"	"	None	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	Indifferent	—
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	"	—
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	"	—
420	"	None	None	"	"	"	-	"	"	4 "	"	—
620	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	-	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
180	Good	None	None	None	"	"	-	"	"	Never	Good	—

Table XV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths.

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Town Range - - -	2nd Bat. 15th Regt.	Ester Bosely - -	2	1865. 18 September	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	1st Floor	3
King's Bastion - - -	"	John Keane - -	1	23 "	2 October -	—	—	Ground	11
Town Range - - -	"	Ester Bosely - -	2	—	—	25 September	26 September	1st Floor	3
" - - -	"	Edward Kenney - -	1 ³ / ₂	27 September	—	—	—	Ground	1
Casemate - - -	"	Frederick Purcell -	5	29 "	—	—	—	"	10
" - - -	"	Margaret Purcell -	8	19 October -	—	—	—	"	10
Buena Vista Hutments - -	86th Foot - -	Mrs. Martha Bynne -	36	1865. —	1865. —	1865. 4 September	1865. 5 September	Ground	1 Non-com. office
" - - -	" - -	Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan	27	—	—	28 "	—	"	1
Windmill Hill Huts - -	" - -	John Rennison - -	1 ¹ / ₂	3 June -	5 June -	—	—	"	7
Windmill Hill Barracks -	" - -	Francis Doyle - -	4	—	—	20 September	21 September	1st Floor	10
Naval Hospital - - -	" - -	Joseph M'Dermott -	1 ⁹ / ₁₂	—	—	26 "	26 September	"	Hospital Sergeants' Quarters.
" - - -	" - -	James M'Dermott -	3 ¹ / ₁₆	26 October -	—	—	—	"	"
Camp, Windmill Hill - -	78th - -	Mrs. J. Kinniburgh -	27	1865. 1 September	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	Nearly all these cases occurred in Standing Camp, Windmill Hill, where the regiment was encamped during the epidemic.	Tent
" " - -	" - -	Mrs. C. McConnell -	38	—	—	17 September	18 September		"
" " - -	" - -	Mrs. W. Motherwell -	34	4 October -	—	—	—		"
Huts, Windmill Hill - -	" - -	Mrs. R. Qunken - -	26	18 October -	—	—	—		x
Camp, Windmill Hill - -	" - -	Mary Jane Mosely -	1 ⁹ / ₂	20 August -	14 September	—	—		Tent
" " - -	" - -	Samuel Craddock -	2	3 September	—	—	—		"
" " - -	" - -	Daniel Will - -	1 ⁵ / ₁₂	"	30 October -	—	—		"
" " - -	" - -	Robert Borthwick -	5	9 "	—	—	—		"
" " - -	" - -	James Simple - -	2	11 "	—	—	—		"
" " - -	" - -	George Gunn - -	9 ¹ / ₂	24 "	9 October -	—	—		"
" " - -	" - -	Campbell M'Callum -	2	4 October -	9 "	—	—		"
Huts, Windmill Hill - -	" - -	William John Martin -	3 ⁹ / ₁₂	—	—	18 October -	19 October -		?
" " - -	" - -	Mary A. Duncan - -	1	18 October -	—	—	—		?
Huts, Buena Vista - -	" - -	James Potter - -	1 ⁹ / ₁₂	29 "	—	—	—		?
" " - -	" - -	Hugh Motherwell -	3	28 "	—	—	—		?

Very many more cases of simple diarrhoea among the women and children occurred which were not registered. Treated in camp, at the dispensary.

om Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Soldiers' Wives and Children at Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Cubic feet per inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From Drains or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
500	Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Tank - -	Limited	Depositing sediment.	6 Months -	Bad	—
620	"	"	"	None	"	" - -	"	"	6 " -	"	—
500	"	"	"	Yes	"	" - -	"	"	6 " -	"	—
380	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	6 " -	"	—
400	"	None	None	None	"	" - -	"	"	4 " -	Indifferent	—
400	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—

C. G. IRWIN, M.B., Surgeon, 2nd Bat., 15th Regiment.

874	Sufficient	Surface drains.	No	No	None	Reservoirs and pumps.	Insufficient	Quality differing from the different pumps and reservoirs.	14 Days -	Good	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
784	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26 " -	"	" "
536	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	12 " -	"	—
750	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 " -	"	—
375	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16 " -	Indifferent	Insufficient ventilation.
500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 " -	"	" "

H. H. JONES, M.D., Surgeon, 86th Regiment.

—	Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank - -	Sufficient	Good	—	Good	Had several attacks of Diarrhœa.
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
320	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	?	"	Had several attacks of Diarrhœa.
—	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	This child was much weakened by an attack of Pertussis.
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	This child had Chronic Hydrocephalus.
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	Sequel of Whooping Cough.
—	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	—	"	Choleraic Diarrhœa.
250	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	?	"	—
250	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	?	"	After Whooping Cough.
300	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	10 Days -	"	" "
300	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	10 " -	"	" "

needed few of this class escaped slight attacks of bowel complaint. They were much exposed to atmospheric changes, and perpetually eating trash.

L. C. STEWART, Surgeon-Major, 78th Highlanders.

Table XV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths.

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked : "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Europa Hutments - - -	32nd Regiment L. I.	Mrs. Ann E. Robinson -	23	1865. 10 October -	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	Ground	Serpts. Room. Hut. Room. 5 1
Europa Pass - - -	"	Mrs. Mary Alderton -	22	11 " -	—	—	—	"	14
Soldiers' Home - - -	"	Mrs. Emma Cartledge -	24	—	—	11 October -	13 October -	"	—
" - - -	"	Mrs. Jane Shooter -	25	11 October -	—	—	—	"	—
" - - -	"	Mrs. Elizabeth Marchant -	33	11 " -	—	—	—	"	—
Europa Pass - - -	"	Mrs. Mary Robinson -	21	13 " -	—	—	—	"	8
Europa Hutment - - -	"	Richard F. Foster -	2	—	—	25 September	26 September	"	Hut. Room. 4 1
Europa Pass - - -	"	William E. Robinson -	4	9 October -	10 October -	—	—	"	8
Soldiers' Home - - -	"	Harriet Cartledge -	5	—	—	11 October -	20 October -	"	—
" - - -	"	Joseph Cartledge -	3	—	—	11 " -	19 " -	"	—
" - - -	"	James Marchant -	5	11 October -	—	—	—	"	—
Europa Pass - - -	"	Bridget Shea -	4	11 " -	—	—	—	"	13
" - - -	"	James Balm -	8	11 " -	—	—	—	"	19
" - - -	"	Elizabeth Alderton -	$\frac{9}{12}$	11 " -	—	—	—	"	14
Soldiers' Home - - -	"	Harriet Shooter -	2	11 " -	—	—	—	"	—
" - - -	"	Jane Shooter -	4	11 " -	—	—	—	"	—
Europa Hutment - - -	"	Edward J. Barr -	3	—	—	12 October -	12 October -	"	Hut. Room. 1 2
" - - -	"	Joseph F. Barr -	1	11 October -	17 October -	—	—	"	1 2
Soldiers' Home - - -	"	Clara Cartledge -	$\frac{6}{12}$	12 " -	—	—	—	"	—

Naval Hospital - - -	2/23rd - - -	Lizzie Greenslade -	$1\frac{9}{12}$	—	—	1865. 12 October -	1865. 13 October -	Ground	Hospital Serjeant's Quarters.
South Barracks - - -	" - - -	Caroline Bennett -	27	—	—	15 " -	16 " -	2nd Floor	Married Quarters.

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Soldiers' Wives and Children at Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Linewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
588	Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks - -	Insufficient	Muddy Tasted badly	1 Month -	Good	—
1213	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 Weeks -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
910	"	"	"	None	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 Month -	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 Weeks -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
1213	"	"	"	None	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
1213	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 Month -	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 Weeks -	"	—

J. K. CARR, M.D., Surgeon, 32nd Regt. Light Infantry.

1274	Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Collected in tanks from roof of building.	Sufficient	Good	3 Months	Good	The room in which this child was attacked is decidedly the worst ventilated in the Hospital.
940	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 Month	"	This woman was attacked immediately after having been in attendance on the above-mentioned child. The greater part of the women and children were quartered in the upper floor of a two-storied wooden hut at Rosia, airy and well ventilated, and enjoyed a peculiar immunity from sickness during the epidemic.

B. TYDD, Surgeon, 2/23rd R.W.F.

No. XVI.

REPORT and RECOMMENDATIONS of SPECIAL BOARD of INSPECTION on the NORTH FRONT,
April 1866.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

The Special Board of Inspection on the North Front appointed by your Excellency, and consisting of Col. Bent, R.E., President, Dr. Rutherford, Principal Medical Officer and Inspector of Health, Asst. Comy. Genl. Crookshank, the Garrison Quartermaster, H. Maedonald, Esq., E. Roberts, Esq., R.E.D., F. Franeia, Esq., Chairman of the Sanitary Commissioners, B. Carver, jun., and M. A. Pitman, Esqrs., Sanitary Commissioners, H. Stokes, Esq., Officer of Health, and Rev. Geo. Alton, Secretary to the Board, assembled according to appointment at the Sanitary Commissioner's Office on the 2d April, and decided on the day and manner of proceeding.

On the 4th April they all assembled by agreement at the North Front, and commenced their duty at the line of buildings immediately under the Rock, consisting chiefly of married quarters belonging to the Royal Engineers, and a few sheds.

The soilpit attached to the privy used in common by the occupants of these dwellings was found to be full and insufficiently covered, so that its gases were allowed to escape; the privy is out of repair; there is an entire absence of drainage, and all the slops and foul water are thrown on the open ground around, and allowed to escape by soaking into the sand.*

Some of these buildings are also badly ventilated, but they were found generally in a cleanly state.†

Continuing their course by the Devil's Tower guardhouse they found the privy for the use of the guard, and one for the use of working parties employed at this point, in an offensive state, and without any means of drainage.‡

They then proceeded in order in a northerly direction through the line of buildings on the Eastern beach, carefully inspecting them in detail.

Slaughter-houses.

There are two, one for the use of the government contractor, and the other for the use of civilians generally. These are stone buildings with wooden roof covered with Seville tiles; the floors are of stone flags, laid with very open joints; each house has three doors in the external walls, and two windows which are closed by shutters. The roofs are quite close and air-tight, and the windows and doors so close to the ground as to leave by far the largest part of the cubic space without ventilation.

From each building is an open semicircular drain running towards the sea, but terminating in the sand. These drains receive all the washings from the floors, including a large part of the blood and excrement of the animals slaughtered, the whole of which is absorbed in the sand at a considerable elevation above high-water mark, and left to decompose under the influence of the hot sun.

The drains are very large, about 18 inches in diameter, built of thin Spanish bricks laid in very sandy mortar, the joints of which are washed out, and which absorb large quantities of the impure substances intended to be conveyed away by the drain.

The drains,—or more correctly the open trenches which are called drains,—are all so defective in their construction that they are more generally mere ditches closed for many yards with sand at the end, where they ought to have a good clear outlet.

Water for the slaughter-houses is supplied from pumps within the walls, and probably from wells immediately below.

The pump belonging to the civil slaughter-house is so old and defective that a supply of water can only be obtained by great labour and trouble.

Adjoining each slaughter-house is an enclosed yard, the surface of which is laid with rough cobble stones, but in such a manner that it is impossible to keep it quite clean.

The civil slaughter-house has a small compartment divided off by a wall for the special use of the Jews, but it partakes of all the defects of the others.

Tripe house and yard.

These premises, used for the preparation of tripe and the rendering of fat, consist of a low house and yard surrounded by low sheds, and are marked D 4 on annexed plan. The whole condition of these premises is so filthy as to be a disgusting nuisance.

Immediately outside this place, and along the beach for a considerable distance, trenches have been dug in the sands in different directions for burying bones, refuse from the tripe and slaughter-houses, and entire earseases in great numbers. The spectacle was horrible in the extreme, and the stench for yards away insupportable.

The bones so buried are exhumed periodically for exportation, and at the time of the inspection there were several large heaps of putrid remains of fleshy substances still adhering to them and in course of decomposition.

The malaria is so abominable as to have obliged persons taking exercise to diverge from the carriage line of the beach at a distance from the locality.

* 1. The cesspit will be emptied, and no nuisance allowed to exist.—(Signed) G. Alton, Secy.

† 2. Additional ventilation has since been provided.—(Signed) G. A., Secy.

‡ 3. Reconstruction as water latrines is under consideration of Secretary of State for War when funds are available.—(Signed) G. A., Secy.

Cattle Sheds in charge of Mr. Mateos and others.

These premises are marked F 9, F 10, F 11, and F 12 on annexed plan.

The floor of the cattle shed F 9 in charge of Mr. Mateos is below the level of the surrounding ground, and very roughly paved; the roof is altogether without ventilation, and there is very little round the sides. From this there is an open drain, not lined in any way, which runs by a sinuous line below the Eastern beach road, and terminates in the sand.

The other buildings F 10, 11, and 12 are used partly as cattle sheds or stables by private individuals, and partly as dwellings. They are also used as stores for bones, hides, hoofs, horns, and other animal refuse, of which there is a large accumulation in every possible part. At times a great number of pigs are kept in these sheds, which are also slaughtered in deference to the prejudices of the Jewish community. There exist however no suitable conveniences of any kind for slaughtering.

The sanitary defects and evils of these premises are radical, and very great.

The buildings are constructed chiefly in the form of hollow squares, the interiors of which are to a small extent open, but the sides are all roofed in. These open spaces, from which alone they receive air and light, are very small. They are all of them greatly below the level of the surrounding ground, in some instances as much as three feet, and invariably without drains.

They are therefore always flooded in wet weather, and the water which accumulates in them remains until it soaks into the sandy soil, leaving its impurities behind in the crevices and on the surface of very roughly cobble paved floors.

Government Cattle Sheds.

These buildings, marked D 1 on the plan annexed, consist of a series of open quadrangles, surrounded by low roofed sheds, bounded by a close wall; one of these quadrangles is partially paved, but the other has no paving whatever. The drainage runs into the surrounding sandy soil, and its effect is seen in an extensive sort of marsh, which cannot safely be traversed in dry weather, and in wet is wholly impassable. The malaria arising therefrom is often very offensive.

At the north-west corner is an offensive privy, with a soilpit outside, which is full and running over, and has done so for a long period.*

Government Mule and Mule Drivers Sheds.

These, marked B 1 and 2 and D 1 and 2 on the plan, are in as good cleanly condition as the nature and locality of the structures admit. They are, however, entirely without drainage, as what at first sight appears to be a drain is a simple ditch, much higher towards the end, where the outlet should be, than it is in the centre or at the opposite end, so that the drainage is discharged by gradually soaking into the sand.

Wash-houses.

These are situated at the north and north-west angle of the General Cemetery, and marked A 5 and F 14 on the annexed plan.

They are of comparatively large dimensions, constructed of wood, and apparently old. They are used for washing the bedding of the troops. The drainage is intended to soak into the sandy soil of the isthmus, and there is no doubt that to a very great extent this is unfortunately the case; but during the wet season, when the ground is saturated with rains, and is unable to receive the large quantities discharged from them, it runs through a drain, and is collected in a large open ditch or cesspit about 50 feet long by 5 feet wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, just inside the boundary wall of the Cemetery, where it produces an intolerable nuisance, and creates most pernicious malaria. Its condition at the time of the inspection was filthy to an extreme degree.

During the late epidemic three fatal cases of cholera occurred here, and the locality is in close proximity to the cricket ground and the ground for rifle practice.

Part of the operation of washing is carried on outside the huts on the open ground, and all the filthy water is allowed to soak away, but frequently large stagnant pools cover the adjoining grassy surface.

Dog Kennels belonging to the Calpe Hunt.

There is an open drain running out upon the grass, and a dirty, unpaved, and offensive yard between the keeper's house and the kennel.

The Gardens.

These plots of land, marked I 4 on the annexed plan, are of very great utility to the garrison, and were generally found in good order, with the exception of several stables badly paved, or without pavement and filthy. In each of the gardens, as in many places on the North Front, a large accumulation of bones was found.

The sheds and other erections on the Western beach were found in generally good order, but without drainage.

This part of the North Front is an encamping ground of troops when required by the exigencies of the service.

The Inner Bay and Inundation.

Part of the permanent defences of the North Front is a deep cut at the centre of the causeway, extending some distance into the Inner Bay. This excavation has become filled up with seaweed and other matter from the water, which deposit of filth decays and emits a very bad smell.

* 4. Since emptied.—(Signed) G. A., Secretary.

The Wet Ditch.

The water retained in this ditch soon becomes foetid, and emits offensive effluvia.

The Board has kept in view the convenience and necessity to the garrison and the civil population of Gibraltar of buildings at the North Front for such uses as the existing constructions are applied to. They have also made due allowance for the filthy nature of the indispensable trades or works conducted in some of them. But these considerations have only deepened their conviction that the public health imperatively requires the adoption of extensive plans of improvement, so that every possible evil and danger may be avoided in the carrying on of such services or trades as the stalling of cattle, slaughtering, tripe cleansing, &c.

Recommendations.

Your Excellency will have gathered from the preceding statement that some radical means are required to deal with the existing state of things, and to provide an effectual remedy.

Indeed the Board of Inspection is unanimously and strongly of opinion that nothing can effect a permanent and satisfactory improvement in the sanitary condition of the North Front short of removing all objectionable buildings upon it, and re-arranging them upon better principles on a higher level, and providing them all with good drainage and a plentiful supply of water, for all of which there are ample facilities.

This measure we earnestly recommend to your Excellency to be carried out with as little delay as possible. In accordance therewith, and to facilitate its accomplishment, we further respectfully recommend that your Excellency should cause to be prepared at once a comprehensive scheme for this, consisting of a block plan of all such buildings as are required or that may be desirable to be erected there for the use of the garrison and the civil population of Gibraltar, together with all necessary details and estimates, making provision for suitable drainage and a plentiful supply of water, together with suggestions as to the manner in which the cost of the works should be met in whole or in part.

But as this measure will require time to carry out and perfect, the Board will proceed to recommend such temporary improvements as can be effected in order to mitigate in some degree the nuisances which they have described.

The following measures they recommend for immediate adoption before the coming hot season sets in:

1. That persons having bones and other animal refuse stored on any part of the North Front be required to remove them forthwith, and that in future they be not allowed to accumulate in buildings above ground, or in open spaces; that the government contractor and all private dealers in cattle and slaughterers, &c. be required to deposit or otherwise dispose of them subject to regulations to be made by the Sanitary Commissioners.

2. That where bones, &c. are already buried the ground be not opened for their exhumation, except between the 1st December and 31st March, without permission in writing from the Sanitary Commissioners, nor then without such permission.

3. That a 9-inch pipe drain be laid down from the slaughter-houses, to be run into the sea four feet below low-water mark, the floors to be made watertight, the roofs and walls to be ventilated, and good serviceable pumps to be provided.

4. That the tripe house be well ventilated, the yard repaved, and a pipe drain connected with the main from the slaughter-houses.

5. That the private cattle sheds and other adjacent buildings be properly cleansed, and a pipe drain to be connected with the main as above, as far as the low level of these premises will admit of drainage.

6. The washing sheds we recommend to be removed forthwith, and that they be reconstructed temporarily in some more suitable locality, which will admit of proper drainage. The existing drain and cesspit to be cleaned out at once, and filled in with earth and lime.

7. That no person be allowed to keep or slaughter pigs on the North Front without written permission from the Sanitary Commissioners, and that the piggeries be frequently inspected.

8. That means be taken by the proper authority to remove the nuisance to the public occasioned by the accumulation on the strand at Bay side of filth and seaweed, and in the deep cut in the centre of the causeway, also the wet ditch under the drawbridge at the west place of arms.

The Board of Inspection beg to state for the information of your Excellency that an application from Mr. Domingo Danino for permission to rebuild two of the sets of premises has been referred to them, but they do not feel that they can do more than report the fact, with the remark that this application may indicate one means of obtaining the object which has been submitted to your Excellency, namely, the entire re-construction of all necessary buildings on a well considered plan.

Approved and adopted by the undersigned in Gibraltar, the 23d day of May 1866, with remarks 1 to 4 at foot of pages 86 and 87.

(Signed)

GEO. BENT, Colonel, R. Engrs.
W. RUTHERFORD, M.D., Dy. Inspr. Genl.
ALEX. CROWDER CROOKSHANK, A.C.G.
H. MACDONALD, Gn. Qr. Master.
EDW. ROBERTS.
FRANCIS FRANCIA, jun.
BENJ. CARVER, jun.
M. A. PITMAN.
HORATIO STOKES, Officer of Health.
GEO. ALTON, Secretary.

No. XVII.

CONDITION OF THE CEMETERY.

To S. Freeling, Esquire, Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sanitary Commissioners Office, Gibraltar, 26th April 1866.
The Sanitary Commissioners have the honour to represent, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that they have on several occasions had under their consideration the insalutary condition of the General Cemetery, resulting in part from the crowded state of one portion of it, and in part from the absence of any proper regulations for interments, and authority to enforce them.

The west side has long been so full as to have made it the subject of frequent complaint that it was difficult to dig a grave without the certainty almost of cutting into two or three others. Painful and even disgusting sights are therefore often witnessed, and in consequence of the nature of the ground, being chiefly loose sand, and its little elevation above low-water level, rendering it impossible in the summer to dig lower than about five feet, and in winter from three to four feet on the average, together with other circumstances connected with the climate, the atmosphere for weeks together is charged with most offensive effluvia.

The Commissioners do not think it necessary to enlarge on this statement, as His Excellency will be sure to appreciate its importance in relation to the sanitary measures which it suggests. But they cannot withhold the expression of their sense of the danger to the public health which is now occasioned, and fearfully so during the hot months, by the friends of deceased persons assisting at their interment at such a place. It must also be a source of constant peril to those who seek recreation or exercise, whether military or civil, at the North Front.

A partial remedy for some of the existing evils might no doubt be obtained by enlarging the cemetery on the western side, but it would be only partial, and would leave untouched the defect from which the evils described have in a great measure resulted, that is to say, the absence of proper regulations for interments and authority to enforce them. The Commissioners are moreover of opinion, in which they believe His Excellency will fully concur, that only the strongest necessity ought to induce an enlargement of the cemetery, and then only after exhausting every other practicable means of relief. Indeed, it is impossible to effect any enlargement without seriously curtailing the only available space for recreation and exercise.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners unanimously and very respectfully recommend to the approval of His Excellency the Governor that the General Cemetery and the Jewish Cemetery should be vested in them as a public body, and that they should be empowered to make and alter byelaws from time to time, subject to the approval of the Governor, for the proper preservation of the ground and the regulation of interments. A small fee on every interment would enable them, by the application of suitable methods, to provide for many years to come good, sufficient, and safe means of interment for the dead, without danger and without offence to the living.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. ALTON, Secretary.

No. XVIII.

STATE OF VACCINATION IN DISTRICTS 25 and 27, GIBRALTAR.

Districts.	Said to have been vaccinated, and hitherto not to have had Smallpox.	Not vaccinated, and said hitherto not to have had Smallpox.	Have had Smallpox.	Total Number of Children under 16 Years of Age.
25	180	63	156	399
27	161	44	154	359
	341	107	310	758

Gibraltar, 19th October 1866.

(Signed) F. SOLLY FLOOD,
Police Magistrate.

TABLE XIX.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of SHIPS, &c. placed in QUARANTINE in the PORT of GIBRALTAR on account of the occurrence of CHOLERA in PORTS or COUNTRIES whence such Ships cleared, between 1st January 1865 and 30th September 1866.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1865.						Cases.	Deaths.	
June 26	Rhone - -	943	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	None. (Not admitted at Malta.)	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria for cholera. Two deaths on the passage from Alexandria to Malta.
28	Italian - -	1560	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	Do. -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria for cholera.
July 1	Tarifa - -	1458	Alexandria, Malta, and Marseilles.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria for cholera. Late master died after leaving Alexandria. Has three men sick; two with bowel complaint.
4	Danube - -	942	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria.
5	Ellora - -	1070	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Had two deaths from cholera on the passage. Arrived with several cases of diarrhoea and one of dysentery.
6	Morocco - -	1267	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health from Alexandria.
6	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 41.	20	At anchor in the bay -	Seven -	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, having received cargo of the above vessel "Str. Morocco."
6	Syria - -	1970	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	-
6	Victoria - -	44	Gibraltar vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven -	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, having received three passengers from the "Syria."
6	Wyvern - -	586	Alexandria, Malta, Malaga.	None; sailed in quarantine.	None. (Ordered away at Malaga.)	-	-	One of the passengers died on the passage from Alexandria to Malta, and another immediately after landing at the Lazaretto at Malta.
7	Ionia - -	943	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	-
9	Dalmatian -	1692	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health for cholera from Alexandria. Had a death on board on 3rd instant. Landed a sick man at the Lazaretto at Malta.
10	Grecian - -	1555	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bill of health from Alexandria. Landed a sick man at the Lazaretto at Malta.
14	Luxor - -	1212	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Alexandria. Master states that a lady passenger died, on passage to Gibraltar, of dysentery.
15	Crimean - -	1002	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	-
17	Nyanza - -	1481	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Malta's bill of health of 12th instant states that there are some cases of sporadic cholera there. A passenger died on 9th instant from cholera.
17	Victoria - -	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven -	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, having received a passenger from the "Nyanza."
20	Frisia - -	160	Alexandria -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Left Alexandria before the cholera broke out.
21	Sahara - -	1073	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta for cholera.
21	Palikari - -	891	Alexandria -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
22	Tiber - -	980	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
23	Taomalipas -	335	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
24	H.M.S. Wanderer	-	Malta, Carthagea -	Do. do. -	Not admitted at Carthagea.	-	-	-
25	Dido - -	1125	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
26	Justitia - -	615	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
28	Hector - -	1295	Alexandria -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Alexandria.
31	Atlantic - -	1111	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta. Landed a sick man at the Lazaretto of Malta. A man died on board on 27th instant.
Aug. 31	Delta - -	1019	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health.
1	Victoria - -	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven -	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine for receiving one passenger from the above steamer "Delta."
3	Milan - -	736	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With four bills of health for cholera.
4	Ceylon - -	1374	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Poonah - -	1477	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Giacomio - -	250	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine, having received two passengers from the "Poonah."
6	Calpe - -	1134	Trieste, Alexandria, Malta.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With four bills of health from Alexandria and Malta.
6	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 41.	20	At anchor in port -	Seven -	- - -	None.	None.	Received the cargo of the above steamer "Calpe."
9	Palestine - -	936	Smyrna, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera from Smyrna and Malta.
15	French Government steamer Dix Decembre.	-	Marseilles, Valencua, Malaga.	Do. do. -	Not admitted at Valencia nor Malaga.	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera from Marseilles.
16	Ripou - -	1398	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera.
16	Victoria - -	44	Gibraltar vessel at anchor in bay.	Seven -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine, having received two passengers from the "Ripou."
18	Delaware - -	287	Alexandria -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health. Has a man sick.
19	Kedar - -	1212	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
20	Isis - -	1436	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
21	Ella Constance -	422	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
22	Rhone - -	145	Smyrna -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
22	Persian - -	1770	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta. Had a death on the passage to Malta.
22	Cairo - -	965	Kustendjie, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera from Constantinople and Malta, dated 11th and 16th instant.
23	Euxine - -	720	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta.
24	Bodotria - -	151	Smyrna -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
24	General Sale -	337	Alexandria -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
24	Forest Queen -	288	Marseilles -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
25	Canada - -	995	Alexandria -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bill of health for cholera.
26	Jarrow - -	414	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bill of health for cholera.
27	Redentore -	190	Sulina, Constantinople -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health for cholera.
27	Mcmnou - -	927	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
27	Saida - -	1019	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
27	Poru - -	1261	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
27	Victoria - -	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven -	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
27	Fessonia - -	260	Sulina, Constantinople -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
Aug. 27	Witch - -	237	Alexandria -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
28	Woodsken -	312	Constantinople -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Snips, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1865. Aug. 28	Livingstone - -	255	Alexandria - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
28	St. Angelo - -	318	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
28	Andonucio - -	185	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
28	Prince of Wales -	191	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bill of healths for cholera.
28	Hawk - -	130	Galatz, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bill of health from Constantinople.
28	Norfolk Hero - -	157	Smyrna - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Smyrna.
28	Luchino - -	537	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bill of health from Constantinople.
28	Margaret - -	214	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
29	Athenian - -	344	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
29	Forest Fairy - -	91	Smyrna - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bill of health from Smyrna.
30	Lauguedoc - -	329	Marseilles - -	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Has a foul bill of health from Marseilles.
31	Reine Margarite -	296	Marseilles - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Brings a clean bill of health of the 4th instant; but sailed on 9th, one day after cholera was noted on bills of health.
31	Atlas - -	1219	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bills of health for cholera.
31	Colleen Bawn - -	281	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
31	Henry and Dora -	117	Valencia - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bill of health for cholera of 18th instant.
Sept. 1	Pauline - -	226	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bill of health from Constantinople.
1	Bolina - -	313	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
1	Solitario - -	184	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
1	Millbank - -	547	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health.
2	Danube - -	942	Alexandria - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With foul bill of health for cholera.
2	Mary Ann - -	319	Sulina, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health from Constantinople and Malta.
3	Woodfield - -	509	Alexandria - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bill of health from cholera.
3	Samaunt - -	2370	Alexandria, Mahon, Tangier.	Not admitted. Sailed in quarantine. And <i>vide</i> 6 October, 1865.	Performed quarantine at Mahon; not admitted at Tangier.	Unknown, about 50 deaths, but cause unknown by master of "Samaunt."	-	Placed in quarantine, having brought 930 Hadjis. The "Samaunt" made several cruises between the 3rd and 24th instant, and buried the dead at sea. Went to Mogadore to land the Hadjis.
4	Hannah - -	121	Galatz, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
6	Delta - -	1019	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bills of health for cholera.
6	Florida - -	1451	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
7	Heckla - -	1213	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health for cholera.
9	Jane Duncan - -	418	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
9	Demetrius - -	277	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta.
11	Ipswich - -	234	Galatz, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Mate died on the passage. Brings foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Teresina - -	246	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Ester - -	380	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Arrived with master sick.
11	Giusto - -	302	Damietta, Larnica -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
12	Thebes - -	1732	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera from Larnica (Cyprus). Two men died on the passage.
12	Heroine - -	435	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
13	Mahomet Said - -	575	Odessa - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
13	Stromboli - -	659	Cephalonia, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
14	Egyptian Government steamer Vectis.	-	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
14	Adalia - -	1022	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
16	Ceylon - -	1374	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
16	Victoria - -	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in bay.	Seven - - -	- - -	None.	None.	-
17	Morocco - -	1267	Smyrna - - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	-
17	Gustav Pastor - -	484	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
17	Peruvian - -	1763	Alexandria - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
18	Elisa - -	82	Seville - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
18	Luxor - -	1212	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
20	Alegeria - -	82	Seville, Cadiz - -	Do. do. -	Not admitted at Cadiz.	-	-	Foul bill of health from Seville.
21	Fairfax - -	170	Barcelona, Malaga -	Do. do. -	Not admitted at Malaga.	-	-	Foul bills of health from Barcelona.
23	Dessouk - -	1062	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bills of health.
24	Melita - -	853	Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
25	Rehera - -	1143	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
26	Gambia - -	929	Alexandria - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
26	Salamander - -	212	Volo, Malta - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
26	Nyanza - -	1481	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health.
29	Sicilian - -	1045	Smyrna - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health.
30	Achilles - -	781	Alexandria - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
Sept. 30	Dido - -	1125	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera.
Oct. 3	Sahara - -	1073	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
3	Massilia - -	1033	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
4	Charente - -	321	Marseilles - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health.
4	Gazelle Meshod -	127	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in bay.	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for five days, having received cargo of "Str. Charente."
6	Samanut - -	2078	Mogadore - -	Sailed in quarantine, but remained in port 15 days.	Not admitted at Mogadore, but landed at the Hadjis at Mogadore Island, then to perform 20 days quarantine.	Unknown. 15th and 17th of diarrhoea.	Two on 17th of	One of the crew died in Mogadore Roads of fever. The "Samanut" ordered away by Gibraltar Board of Health. <i>Vide</i> previous arrival on 3/9/65.
6	Palestine - -	936	Smyrna, Malta - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
7	Christine - -	692	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
7	Emmanuel et Blanche.	173	Odessa, Constantinople, Carthage.	Do. do. -	Not admitted at Carthage.	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
9	Syria - -	1419	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
9	Union - -	180	Marseilles - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantined at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1865. Oct. 10	Artic Horo	355	Sulina, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Calpe	1134	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills of health for Cholera.
11	Seadrift	375	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Ada	275	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
13	Elisa	82	Seville	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Seville.
13	Ocean King	554	Alexandria, Malta, Carthage.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
14	Hawthorns	575	Patras, Carthage	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Carthage.
14	Syrian	1014	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
15	Tarifa	1458	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Isis	1436	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Arabian	1695	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	La Plata	1005	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Roma	508	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
16	Poonah	1477	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
16	St. Nicholas	—	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in bay.	Seven	-	-	-	Received two passengers from the Poonah, and was admitted to pratique after seven days quarantine.
20	Sterling	168	Smyrna	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill for health.
20	Hector	1295	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills for health.
23	Ripon	1398	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Has foul bills of health for cholera.
23	Miro	377	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	A foul bill of health from Constantinople.
23	Argus	633	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Waterhaven	293	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Romano C.	532	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Victor	220	Kustendjie, Constantinople, Catania.	Do. do.	Not admitted at Catania.	-	-	Do. do.
24	Acastus	447	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
24	Adele	273	Marseilles	Do. do.	-	-	-	A foul bill of health from Marseilles.
24	Gibraltar Hulk No. 28.	169	Anchored in bay	Five	-	-	-	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo of above steamer "Adele," and was admitted to pratique after five days quarantine.
24	Capitole	344	Marseilles	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
24	Napoli	486	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Syria	1425	Southampton	Do. do.	-	-	-	With a foul bill of health for cholera.
25	Grecian	1555	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Arab	24	Gibraltar; steamer at anchor in the bay.	Five	-	-	-	Placed in quarantine for receiving three passengers arrived from Southampton per "Syria;" was admitted to pratique after five days quarantine.
25	Belle Maria	104	Was at anchor in bay	Five	-	-	-	Received two passengers and cargo of do. steamer "Syria."
25	H.M.S. Supply	—	Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
26	Brenda	601	Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Not admitted at Palma (Majorca).
26	Ottoman Corvette, Ismir.	—	Malta, Palma	Five.	-	-	-	Got pratique here after five days quarantine.
26	Dock Yard Tank	—	At anchor in bay	Do.	-	-	-	Received cargo and two passengers from H.M.S. "Supply," and got pratique after five days quarantine.
28	Persian	1770	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
28	Ephesus	1638	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Alexandria.
28	Lizzy Garrow	160	Smyrna	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Smyrna.
29	Tanjore	1374	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Clean bill of health from Alexandria of 20th inst. Foul bill of health from Malta.
29	Grecian	1555	Arrived at this port, and left on 25th inst., and now puts back, having broken down.	Five	-	-	-	Was admitted to pratique.
30	Nueva Doiores	133	Barcelona	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	From a foul port for cholera.
Nov. 31	Orontes	588	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	From foul ports for cholera.
Nov. 31	Science	306	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 3	Massilia	1033	Southampton	Do. do.	-	-	-	Southampton, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 3	Gibraltar Hulk (2)	1362	At anchor in bay	Five	-	-	-	Received goods arrived per "Massilia," and also 13 passengers. Got pratique after performing five days quarantine.
Nov. 3	Rhone	943	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	From a foul port (Malta).
Nov. 4	Lybia	1044	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
Nov. 4	Elisa	82	Seville	Do. do.	-	-	-	From a foul port for cholera.
Nov. 5	Marve	278	Marseilles	Five	-	-	-	From a foul port for cholera. Got pratique after five days quarantine.
Nov. 5	Rosetta	747	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Malta, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 6	Cairo	995	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
Nov. 6	Mongolia	1943	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
Nov. 7	Atlas	1219	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Smyrna and Malta, foul ports.
Nov. 8	Dragon	578	Patras, Algiers	Do. do.	-	-	-	Algiers, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 8	Olympus	1219	Patras, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Malta, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 8	Elise von Lavotzen	350	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 8	Valetta	507	Trieste	Do. do.	-	-	-	Trieste, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 8	Jacques Franeois	248	Marseilles	Do. do.	-	-	-	Marseilles, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 9	Dolphin	279	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 9	Roma	242	Berlianski, Constantinople.	Five	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 9	Sylphide	286	Nicolaief	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Vessel got pratique here. Constantinople, a foul port.
Nov. 10	Hero	365	Kustendjie	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
Nov. 11	Peru	1261	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Alexandria and Malta, foul ports for cholera.
Nov. 11	Bella Maria	104	Was at anchor in port	Five	-	-	-	Received four passengers from the "Pera." Got pratique here after five days quarantine.
Nov. 11	Armenia	326	Smyrna, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Both places foul for cholera.
Nov. 12	Italian	1560	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
Nov. 12	Romano C.	532	This vessel arrived on 23rd ult., and now put back.	Five	-	-	-	Was admitted to pratique.
Nov. 12	Gateshead	376	Sulina, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
Nov. 12	Freya	212	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
Nov. 12	Bona Fido	274	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1865.								
Nov. 12	Undina - -	309	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
12	Chalciope - -	193	Galatz - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera. Arrived with two men sick.
12	Mary and Eliza- beth.	326	Nicolaief - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
12	Mary - - -	172	Iboul, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople and Malta, foul ports. A man died on 9th instant.
13	Zcalous - - -	292	Alexandria - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port for cholera. Has a man sick.
13	Northumberland -	286	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
13	Broden Clavison -	262	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
13	Harebell - - -	249	Galatz, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera. Has a man sick.
13	Hermon Hill - -	314	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
13	Grecian Queen - -	298	Nicolaief, Constanti- nople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
13	Conciliator - - -	328	Alexandria - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port for cholera.
13	Bondicar - - -	357	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
13	Brunette - - -	481	Patras, Malta, Almeria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Malta, a foul port for cholera.
14	Anne Lee - - -	383	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
15	Independence - -	134	Galatz, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople and Malta, foul ports for cholera.
15	Alexander - - -	274	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port.
16	Messina - - -	290	Leghorn, Naples - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Naples, foul port for cholera.
17	Mennon - - -	927	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	From foul ports for cholera.
17	Majestic - - -	344	Do. do. - - -	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Alexandria and Malta foul. (Was ad- mitted).
17	Italian Frigate, Regina.	- -	Naples, Cagliari - -	Six - - -	Not admitted at Cagliari.	Do.	Do.	Naples, foul for cholera. A case of diarrhoea occurred on board on the 21st instant, and she was subject to one day more quarantine, when it was declared not to be cholera.
17	Italian Gun Boat, Ardita.	- -	Do. do. - - -	Five - - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Naples, a foul port. Vessel admitted.
17	Criticado - - -	44	Mero-el-Kebir - - -	Five - - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Suspected port (Algiers being foul).
17	Martires - - -	40	Oran - - -	Five - - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Suspected port, as Oran admitted from Marseilles.
17	Ariel - - -	378	Sulina, Constantinople	Five - - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Constantinople, foul port. Vessel ad- mitted).
18	Ostsee - - -	283	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, a foul port.
18	Christine Broke- man.	498	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
18	Adalia - - -	1023	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Both places foul for cholera.
19	Danube - - -	942	Do. do. - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
19	Sidon - - -	1246	Smyrna, Malta - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
22	H.M.S. Magicienne Delta	- -	Malta - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Malta, foul port for cholera.
22	- - -	1619	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port. But a clean bill of health from Malta.
24	Crimean - - -	1002	Trieste, Corfu - - -	Do. do.	Not admitted at Corfu.	-	-	Trieste, a foul port.
27	Dalmatian - - -	1692	Alexandria, Malta - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria (alone), a foul port.
27	Nyanza - - -	1481	Do. do. - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
28	Elisa - - -	82	Seville, St. Luca - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Seville, a foul port.
28	Milan - - -	736	Smyrna, Malta - - -	Do. do.	Not admitted at Malta.	-	-	Smyrna, a foul port.
28	Karlingen, Eliza- beth.	208	Taganrog, Constanti- nople.	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Constantinople, foul for cholera. Ves- sel got pratique.
28	A. Phillips - - -	158	Newcastle - - -	Five - - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Communicated with the above vessel, "A. Phillips," on 28th instant.
28	Jacques Cartin -	230	Marseilles - - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Marseilles, foul port for cholera.
29	Latona - - -	534	Naples - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Naples, foul port for cholera.
Dec. 1	St. John - - -	65	At anchor in bay -	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	On this day the "Str. Elisa" (arrived on 28th from Seville) transhipped part cargo into the steamer "John," which was admitted on 6th instant.
1	Thebes - - -	1732	Alexandria, Malta - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port.
2	John Paul - - -	452	Trieste, Malta - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Trieste, foul port.
2	America - - -	950	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, a foul port.
2	Dido - - -	1125	Do. do. - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
3	Greek - - -	590	Smyrna - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Smyrna, a foul port.
3	Palestine - - -	936	Smyrna, Malta - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Peri - - -	125	Malta, Algeciras - -	Do. do.	Not admitted at Algeciras (Spain).	-	-	Sailed from Malta long before clean bills of health were issued.
6	St. John - - -	65	At anchor in bay -	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Received a passenger (health guard) from steamer "Dido." Arrived on 3rd instant.
8	Assunta - - -	509	Alexandria, Messina -	None; sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Messina.	-	-	Alexandria, a foul port.
17	Macedon - - -	314	Naples, Messina - -	Do. do.	Do. - - -	-	-	Naples, a foul port.
24	Maria et Amalia -	256	Naples, Pozzuoli - -	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Both places foul for cholera. Vessel admitted here.
31	Albanian - - -	702	Messina, Catania, and Naples.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Naples, a foul port.
1866.								
Jan. 1	Aurora - - -	533	Naples, Valencia - -	Do. do.	Not admitted at Valencia.	-	-	Do. do.
8	Genova - - -	300	Naples, Palermo - -	Do. do.	Not admitted at Palermo.	-	-	Do. do.
April 3	Edouch - - -	40	Havre, Brest, Corunna	Five - - -	Not admitted at Corunna.	None.	None.	Havre and Brest, suspected ports. Vessel admitted here.
20	Albanian - - -	702	Liverpool - - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Though bringing a clean bill of health compelled to put a quarantine of five days by representation of Spanish Government.
20	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 14.	492	Called the "Farewell," At anchor in port.	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for five days having received cargo of the steamer "Albanian," from Liverpool.
23	Adalia - - -	1002	Liverpool - - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Five days quarantine imposed on ac- count of Spain.
24	Luxor - - -	1212	Do. do. - - -	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine on account of Spain.
24	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 36.	- -	At anchor in port -	Five - - -	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above steamer "Luxor," and was admitted after five days quarantine.
May 24	Grecian - - -	1555	Liverpool - - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Clean bill of health. Placed in quaran- tine on account of Spain.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1866. May 24	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 18.	1212	Anchored in this bay	Five	-	-	-	Cases. None. Deaths. None. Placed in quarantine for five days, having received cargo from the above steamer "Grecian."
24	Elizabeth	139	Liverpool	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on account of Spain.
31	Elfrida	139	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on account of Spain, admitted to pratique afterwards.
June 31	Star of the Sea	73	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	Calpo	1134	Do.	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	St. John	65	Vessel in the bay	Five	-	-	-	None. None. Received cargo of the "Calpe." Got pratique after the five days quarantine.
3	Atlas	1219	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	None. None. Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	Gibraltar Lighters, 35, 36, 37.	-	Anchored in the bay	Each five	-	-	-	None. None. Received cargo of the "Atlas." Were admitted to pratique.
3	Arab	24	Do.	Five	-	-	-	Do. Do. Received a passenger of steamer "Atlas." Was admitted to pratique.
6	Chaucer	633	Liverpool, off Malaga	None; sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Malaga.	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
9	Lady Derby	436	Antwerp	Do.	do.	-	-	Antwerp, foul port for cholera.
9	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 14.	492	Anchored in bay	Seven	-	-	-	None. None. Received cargo of the above "Lady Derby." Got pratique after seven days' quarantine.
9	Osiris	916	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
13	Anne and Jane Prichard.	139	Cardiff	Three, and got pratique after.	-	-	-	Do. do.
13	Lively	164	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
14	Italian	1560	Liverpool, Lisbon	Sailed in quarantine; none.	Not admitted at Lisbon.	-	-	Do. do.
14	St. John	65	At anchor in bay	Twenty-four	-	-	-	Do. do.
14	H.M.S. Orontes	-	Portsmouth	Three	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Busy Bee	80	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Cadiz	602	London	Three	-	-	-	Do. do.
17	Avoca	1006	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
17	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 2.	1362	At anchor in bay	Three, and got pratique after.	-	-	-	None. None. Received goods and seventeen passengers of the "Avoca."
17	Eclat	96	Newport	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on account of Spain. Three days.
17	Thebes	1732	Cardiff	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
17	Brenda	601	London	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
18	Norman	464	Newcastle	Three, and got pratique after.	-	-	-	None. None. Do. do.
18	Gwalia	118	Cardiff	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
18	Arabella	180	Newport	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
18	Wanderer	167	Newcastle	Three, and admitted after.	-	-	-	None. None. Quarantine on account of Spain.
18	Lilian	117	Cardiff	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
19	Arabian	1695	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
19	Vice Tone	384	Cardiff	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
19	Marie Phillips	115	Port Talbot, Scilly	Three and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Do. do.
19	Sussex Maid	182	Newport	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
19	Catherine Hodges	97	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
19	Fairy	83	Gibraltar vessel at anchor in bay.	Nineteen, and admitted.	-	-	-	Do. Do. Received cargo of the "Arabian" from Liverpool.
19	Norwegian Gun Boat "Nidaros."	-	Norway, Greenock, Tangier.	Three, and admitted.	Two at Tangier	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on Greenock on account of Spain.
19	Tagus	249	Alloa	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
21	William Keith	99	Cardiff	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
21	George Casson	154	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
21	Molly Bawn	155	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
21	"Genova"	300	Glasgow, Cork, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
21	Gibraltar Lighter No. 39.	20	In Port	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Received cargo of the "Genova."
23	Isabella Hunter	132	Troon and Malaga	Do.	do.	Ordered away at Malaga.	-	Do. Do. England, healthy. Quarantine on account of Spain.
23	Union	88	London, Deal	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
25	Pera	1262	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Gibraltar Hulk (2).	1362	Anchored in port	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Received cargo and three passengers of "Peru."
25	Dorothea Wright	92	Liverpool	Thirteen, and admitted.	-	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
25	Italian Iron Clad "Alfordore."	-	London, Cherbourg	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	-
25	Italian Frigate "Principesa Clotilde."	-	Do.	Do.	do.	None	-	Do. do. Cholera in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg.
25	Peninsula	347	London	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Clean bill of health. Quarantine on account of Spain.
26	Ghizeh	84	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	-
26	Coumoundoros	754	London	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
27	Atfeh	84	Liverpool, Milford	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. do.
28	Affines	99	Do.	Ten, and admitted	-	-	-	None. None. Do. do.
28	Fairy Visiou	388	London, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	None	-	-	Do. do.
28	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 43.	-	In port	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Received cargo of "Fairy Vision" and Parana.
29	Parana	1096	Plymouth	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	-
29	Berenice	574	Amsterdam, Falmouth	Do.	do.	-	-	-
July 1	Fairy Queen	155	Swansea	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Quarantine on Falmouth on account of Spain.
2	Nyanza	1481	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do. Quarantine on England on account of Spain.
2	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 2.	1362	Anchored in bay	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Received three passengers of the "Nyanza."
2	R.W.Y.C. Schooner Harlequin.	-	Plymouth	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Quarantine on account of Spain.
2	Napoli	486	Glasgow, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	-
2	Britannia	623	London	Three, and admitted.	-	-	-	None. None. Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
2	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 10.	396	In bay	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Received two passengers of "Nyanza."
2	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 35.	-	Do.	Do.	do.	-	-	Do. Do. Received cargo of steamer "Napoli."

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
						None.	None.	
1866. July 2	Forest King -	146	Newport -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
2	Giacomo -	250	Newcastle -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
4	Glasgow -	157	Cardiff -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
4	Syria -	1419	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on both places (though healthy) on account of Spain.
4	Twelve Apostles -	127	Cardiff -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Hurrah -	200	Alexandria -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Subject to five days quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Lord Loundesborough.	144	Newcastle -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine of observation on account of Spain.
5	Lydia Hildon -	151	Cardiff -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Sydney Jane -	177	Newcastle -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Harry Herbert -	130	Cardiff -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Christina -	692	Liverpool -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Subject to ten day's quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Dear Lass -	99	Cardiff -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine of observation on account of Spain.
5	Sylph -	122	Newport -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Alice -	270	Constantinople.	Five, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
5	Garibaldi -	258	Galatz, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Hermes -	221	Enos -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Because she communicated with "Garibaldi."
5	Dr. Juris Jantzen	276	Odessa, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
5	Alfred -	396	Sulina, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
6	Alice -	702	Constantinople, Malta, Malaga.	None; sailed in quarantine.	Ordered away at Malaga.	-	-	Five days quarantine on Constantinople and Malta on account of Spain.
6	Maggir -	199	Liaelly -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
6	Wm. Thurlbeck -	292	Sulina, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
6	Avoca -	1006	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on both places on account of Spain.
6	New North Star -	93	In the bay -	Five -	- - -	None.	None.	Received two passengers of the "Avoca."
7	Colombo -	230	Constantinople -	None; did not anchor.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
7	Luxor -	1212	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
7	Celsus -	298	Sulina, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
7	Pembrokeshire Lass.	131	Cardiff -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
7	Victoria -	44	In port -	Five, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Received three passengers of the "Luxor."
9	Odessa -	1458	Kertch, Constantinople, Messina.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
10	Delta -	1019	Southampton -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine of ten days imposed on account of Spain.
10	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 2.	1362	In port -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received 13 passengers of the "Delta."
10	Maria Ipes Meia -	138	Alexandria -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
11	St. Oswin -	623	London, Newcastle -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
11	Ippagrito -	291	Odessa, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
11	Valetta -	507	Glasgow, Lisbon -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Glasgow.
11	Ferry Boat, No. 56 -	-	Belonging to the port	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of "Valetta."
12	Alexander II. -	266	Stettin, Hartlepool -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine of observation on Hartlepool on account of Spain.
13	H.M.S. Prince Consort.	-	Plymouth -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine of observation on account of Spain.
14	Supply (H.M.S.) -	-	Woolwich, Sheerness -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
14	Florence -	747	Newcastle -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
14	William III. -	533	Amsterdam, Falmouth	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine of observation, on account of Spain, on Falmouth.
15	Thetis -	426	London, Lisbon -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine of observation, on account of Spain, on London.
15	China -	1348	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
15	New North Star -	93	Vessel in port -	Five, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received three passengers of the "China."
15	Anne Smith -	327	Newcastle, Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight.	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain. England healthy.
15	St. John -	65	Vessel in port -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Received cargo of "Thetis" from London.
16	Patriot -	109	Cardiff -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on England.
16	Ceylon -	1365	Southampton -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
16	H.M.S. Redpole -	-	Was in port -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received two passengers of packet "Ceylon" from Southampton.
17	Constance -	141	Cardiff -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed on England on account of Spain.
17	Salem -	99	Do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Chio -	270	Newcastle -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Francisco Padre	570	Cardiff -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Ellen Owen -	131	Do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Gwain Maid -	119	Swansea -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Margaret Jones -	102	Cardiff -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Courier -	127	Do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
18	Norwegian Gun Boat, Alfén.	-	Algiers -	Four, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed, as Spain considers Algiers foul.
18	Palermo -	289	Glasgow, Lisbon -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
18	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 39.	-	In the port -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above steamer "Palermo."
19	Demetrius -	418	Liverpool -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
20	Sicilian -	1014	Do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
20	Gazelle Meshod -	127	In port -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received the cargo of the above "Sicilian."
20	Roma -	508	Glasgow -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
20	Ripon -	1393	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
21	London -	994	London -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
22	Palestine -	936	Venice, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine imposed on account of Spain on Malta.
22	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 10.	396	Anchored in port -	Five, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received one passenger of the "Palestine."

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1866. July 22	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 33.	-	Anchored in port	Five, and admitted	-	Cases. None.	Deaths. None.	Received cargo of the "Palestine."
22	Midge	60	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
23	Osiris	916	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Glandavon	336	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
23	Lizzie Tindle	290	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Gerolamo	278	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
24	Tanjore	1328	Southampton	Do. do.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	Shepherdess	214	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.	169	In port	Ten, and admitted	-	None.	None.	Received three passengers of "Tanjore."
25	Macedon	314	Glasgow, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	Victoria	44	In port	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Received cargo of the "Macedon."
27	Egyptian	1689	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
27	St. John	65	In port	Ten, and admitted	-	None.	None.	Received cargo of "Egyptian."
27	Tiber	980	Cardiff	None, and sailed	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of the representations of Spain.
28	Robin Hood	26	Newcastle, Plymouth	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
28	Cadiz	602	London	Ten, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
28	Massilia	1033	Alexandria, Malta	None; and sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
29	Ocran	145	Vlaardingen	Do. do.	-	-	-	Vlaardingen, a foul port for cholera.
29	Test	154	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Quarantine imposed through representations of Spain.
29	Sarah Williams	117	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
29	Harry Russell	273	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Scotia	141	Liverpool	Ten, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Thebes	1732	Alexandria, Malta	None; and sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
30	Lily Green	86	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
30	Blue Jacket	99	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Gowerian	109	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Jones, Brothers	182	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Gambia	97	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Spartan	293	Glasgow, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
30	Victoria	44	Anchored in port	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above "Spartan."
30	Ann Catherine	110	Newcastle	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
30	William and Martha.	83	Do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	St. Peter	117	Llanelly	Ten, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Llanelly, suspected (by Gibraltar authorities) for cholera.
30	Betsey	90	Newcastle	Three, and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
30	Margaret Mary	91	Do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Martha Lloyd	99	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Captain Hawthorn	143	Newcastle	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Planet	134	Do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
July 30	Julie	99	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
30	Thomas	211	Liverpool	Ten, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
31	Laxy Mines	82	Swansea	Three and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
31	John Brogden	403	Do. do.	None, and sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
31	Gustave Pastor	484	Antwerp	Do. do.	-	-	-	Placed in quarantine Antwerp, being a foul port.
Aug. 1	Rob Roy	290	Taganrog Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of representations of Spain.
1	Poonah	1477	Southampton	Do. do.	-	-	-	Quarantine, on account of representations of Spain, on Constantinople.
3	Lazareff	1300	Kerteh, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
4	Fuen Santa	49	Oran	Four, and admitted	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
5	Suttora	349	Sulina, Constantinople Malta.	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on, account of representations of Spain, on Constantinople and Malta.
5	James	183	Newcastle	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
6	Don Pedro	239	Glasgow	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
6	Pera	1202	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	Not admitted at either port.	-	-	Marseilles considered foul by Gibraltar authorities placed in quarantine, being previously from Marseilles.
6	Spahis	287	Oran, Nemours, Malaga	Do. do.	Not admitted at Malaga.	-	-	Subject to four days on account of her arrival from Algeria, through the representations of Spain.
6	Sumiguel	20	Oran	Four and admitted	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
6	Victoria	44	In port	Three, and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Received cargo from "Don Pedro," (vide above.)
6	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.	169	Anchored in port	Four and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Received cargo of "Spahis," from Oran.
6	Clara	43	Oran	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
7	Brenda	601	Odessa, Constantinople Malta.	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople and Malta through representations of Spain.
7	Peninsula	347	London	Ten, and admitted	-	None.	None.	Quarantine on London through representations of Spain.
7	Enrique	27	Nemours	Four, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of representations of Spain.
7	Soludad	23	Oran	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7	Sarah Williams	117	In port, arrived on 29th ultimo.	Five, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Placed in quarantine, having communicated with the above "Brenda."
7	Louisa	244	Newport	Three, and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of representation, from Spain.
7	Harlington	231	Odessa, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of representation from Spain.
7	Socrates	220	Taganrog, Constantinople, Gallipoli.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
7	Emily Bwmyeat	127	Newport	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Quarantine on Newport on account of representations from Spain.
7	Maria	71	Oran	Four, and admitted	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Algeria on account of representations from Spain.
8	Christine	383	Sulina, Constantinople	None, and sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of representations from Spain.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1866. Aug. 8	Glamorgan	109	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Cases. None.	Deaths. None.	Quarantine imposed through representations of Spain.
8	Brierley Hill	249	Nicolaef, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople through representations of Spain.
8	Talarvor	133	Newcastle	Three, and admitted.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Newcastle through representations of Spain.
8	Adelaide	120	Girgenti	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine, having communicated at sea with steamer "Peninsula," from London.
8	No. 1.	258	Taganrog, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain, (<i>vide</i> No.
8	Hutton Chaytor	424	Newcastle, Hamburg	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Newcastle on account of Spain.
9	Peter Bahruchs	205	Nicolaef, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
9	Syria	1419	Southampton	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine of 10 days on account of representations of Spain.
9	Mars	291	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
9	Crimean	1002	Liverpool	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Placed under strict guard, as she brings a foul bill of health for cholera, dated 2nd instant.
9	Gazelle Meshod	127	At anchor in port	Twenty-one, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above steamer "Crimean."
9	Africa	320	Helsingfors, Cadiz	None; sailed in quarantine.	ordered away at Cadiz to a foul Lazaretto.	-	-	Gibraltar board of health decided not to admit her.
10	John Bull	12	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
10	Spahis	287	Cadiz, Tangier	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Was previously from Oran, in quarantine on account of Spain.
10	Glanogwen	131	Oran	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine through Spain.
10	Pandora	226	Marianople, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, through Spain, on Constantinople.
11	H.M.S. Supply	-	Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, through Spain, on Malta.
11	Singla	109	Oran	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine, through Spain, on Oran.
11	Dockyard Tank	-	(In port)	Five, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Received four passengers and cargo of H.M.S. "Supply."
12	Bella Anta.	21	Oran	Four, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed through Spain's representations.
12	Levant	142	Vlaardingen	Twenty-one, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Vlaardingen a foul port for cholera.
13	Theban	436	Glasgow	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
13	A Gibraltar Lighter	20	Anchored in port	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of above.
14	Royal Charter	119	Cardiff	Do. do.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
14	Sahara	1073	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
15	Azardoso	361	Nicolaef, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
15	French Government steamer Scvres.	-	Algiers	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Algeria.
15	Santa Faz	21	Mostaganem	Do. do.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
16	Cornubia	143	Liverpool	Sixteen, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Brings a clean bill of health from Liverpool of 27th ultimo, but cholera broke out after, <i>vide</i> 9th instant.
16	Fairy Vision	388	London, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine by Gibraltar board of health, as London is a foul port for cholera.
16	St. John	65	A vessel in port	Sixteen, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above.
16	China	1348	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine by representations of Spain.
17	Kady Keny	160	Cowes, Plymouth	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
18	Alberta	90	Neath	Do. do.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
18	Liffey	180	Newport	Do. do.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	China Regina	21	Mostaganem	Four, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	Alba	344	Odessa, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, by representations of Spain, on Constantinople.
19	"Nyanza"	1481	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine by representations from Spain.
19	New North Star	93	At anchor in the bay	Five, and admitted	- - -	Nil.	Nil.	Placed in quarantine for receiving eight passengers ex "Nyanza."
20	John David	1162	Antwerp, Flushing	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Antwerp, foul port.
20	Delta	1019	Alexandria, Malta	Sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at either ports.	-	-	Was previously from Marseilles, foul port.
21	Spahis	287	Oran, Nemours, off Malaga.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
22	Albanian	703	Liverpool	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
22	Arabian	1695	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
22	Lybia	1044	Sulina, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Sulina for cholera.
22	Freitas, 1 ^o	85	Nemours	Four, and admitted	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
23	Odessa	1459	London	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
24	Greatham Hall	462	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
24	Lady Derby	436	Ibrail, Sulina, Constantinople, Malta.	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Ibrail for cholera.
24	Bella Maria	104	At anchor in the bay	Twenty-one, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Albanian."
24	Thracian	436	Glasgow	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	Surat	1528	Southampton	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine by representations from Spain.
25	Burna Guia	25	Oran	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
25	Livonia	872	Kustenge, Constantinople, Malta.	Sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Malta.	-	-	Quarantine by representations on Constantinople and Malta.
25	Atlantic	1111	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	San Antonio	31	Oran	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
25	New North Star	93	At anchor in the bay	Five, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Atlantic."
27	William de Verde	533	Marseilles	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
27	Cairo	995	Liverpool	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
27	Ceylon	1365	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
28	Galicia	509	London	Fifteen, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Foul bill of health.
28	Rembrandt	267	Amsterdam, Falmouth	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Amsterdam, foul port.
30	Eagle	134	Blyth	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1866.						Cases.	Deaths.	
Aug. 30	Salmon - -	177	Algiers - - -	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
30	N. Larsing - -	95	Cardiff - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Ada Letitia - -	108	Alexandria - - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
30	George - -	118	Cardiff - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
30	Princess Royal - -	95	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	George Henry - -	99	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Fred. Weyer - -	299	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
30	Gleanor - -	134	Cardiff - - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
31	Thetis - -	426	London, Lisbon - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from London.
31	Samson - -	590	Odessa, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Gibraltar Board of Health imposed 10 days' quarantine on arrivals from Black Sea, those ports being suspected.
Sept. 31	Morocco - -	1267	Liverpool - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health.
1	Vesta - -	680	Odessa, Constantinople, and Messina.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Was not admitted at Messina.
1	Massilia - -	1003	Southampton - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	-
1	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 8.	52	At anchor in the bay	Fifteen - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving 13 labourers from the "Cairo," arrived 27th ultimo.
2	Cesarea - -	290	Sulina, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Sulina, foul port for cholera.
2	Rivelen - -	331	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Five days quarantine on Constantinople by representation of Spain.
2	Queenstown - -	310	Newcastle - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	-
3	Luis David - -	1118	Antwerp - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Antwerp, foul.
3	Tasso - -	598	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	Livorno - -	290	Glasgow, Lisbon - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	-
3	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 11.	287	At anchor in the bay	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving 76 passengers ex "Tasso."
3	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 9.	673	Do. do. - -	Three - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Placed in quarantine for receiving 2 passengers ex "Livorno."
3	Spahis - -	287	Oran, Nemours, Malaga.	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Not admitted at Malaga.
5	Fairy Vision - -	388	Marseilles - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
4	Boug - -	761	London - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
4	Tanjore - -	1320	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
4	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.	-	At anchor in the bay	Fifteen - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Fairy Vision."
4	Tauro - -	313	Sulina, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Sulina, foul port.
4	Melost - -	255	Segna, Malta - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Adalia - -	1022	Alexandria, Malta - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Cadiz - -	157	Marseilles - -	Fifteen - -	- - -	None.	None.	Foul bill of health for cholera.
6	Carlo C. - -	395	Constantinople - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
6	Jeune Hortense - -	128	Marseilles - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health.
7	Peresett (Russian Frigate.)	-	Villa Franca - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Has had two cases of cholera on the passage. Captain states that cholera exists at Nice.
7	Reddies - -	97	Cardiff - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	-
7	Lisbon - -	221	Glasgow - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	-
7	Spahis - -	287	Cadiz, Tangier - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Not admitted in consequence of not having performed the established quarantine on her arrival here on the 3rd instant.
8	Iside - -	257	Odessa, Gallipoli	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Black Sea suspected by Gibraltar Board of Health.
8	Matilde - -	22	Nemours - -	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
8	Italica - -	370	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
8	Persian - -	1770	Liverpool - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health.
8	St. John - -	65	At anchor in the bay -	Fifteen, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Persian."
8	Providence - -	94	Newcastle - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	-
9	Buccleugh - -	207	Yesk, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
9	Matilda Belagamba.	294	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
10	Pera - -	1261	Southampton - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	-
10	Tyne Queen - -	539	Ibrail, Sulina, Constantinople, Malta, and Malaga.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	-
10	Carmel - -	125	Alexandria - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
10	Minerva - -	141	Cardiff - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	-
10	B. L., No. 674	150	Swansea, Plymouth - -	Do. - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
10	Geromico - -	321	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	-
10	City of Paris (R.Y.S. Steamer).	-	Lisbon - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	In consequence of representations from Spain, a quarantine of ten days was imposed on all Portugal.
11	Maria Anna - -	143	Cardiff - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	-
11	Novo Viagante - -	32	Tavira, Albufeira - -	Ten - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	In consequence of representations from Spain, a quarantine of ten days was imposed on all Portugal.
11	Oduard - -	149	Trieste, Almeria - -	Fifteen - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Was in collision and communication with steamer "Sesostri" from Liverpool.
12	Isis - -	1436	Alexandria, Malta - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
12	John Fenwick - -	555	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
12	Starbeam - -	391	Sulina, Constantinople.	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
12	Banmiester Wilton.	243	Constantinople - -	Do. do. - -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
12	Magdalen Esther	104	Cardiff - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	-
12	Maria Siniga - -	140	Ibrail, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain on Constantinople.
13	Fortuna - -	125	Vlaardingen - -	Ten - -	- - -	None.	None.	Performed quarantine, Vlaardingen being suspected.
14	Valetta - -	507	Glasgow - -	Three - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	-
14	Ioven Pepito - -	27	Mostaganem - -	Four - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
14	Isabelita - -	30	Oran - -	Do. - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
15	St. Paz - -	21	Nemours - -	Do. - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
15	H.M.S. Cruiser - -	-	Portsmouth - -	Three - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	-
15	Armelin - -	275	Ibrail, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—concluded.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
1866. Sept. 15	Syrian - -	1014	Liverpool - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	Cases.	Deaths.	Liverpool, foul port for cholera.
15	Georgo - -	298	Nicolaïff, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Black Sea, ten days quarantine imposed by Gibraltar Board of Health, those ports being suspected.
16	Tamarac - -	139	Newport - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	—
16	Guisto - -	339	Newcastle - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	—
16	Californic - -	162	Vlaardingen - -	Ten - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Gibraltar Board of Health suspects Vlaardingen.
16	Georges - -	144	Liverpool, Holyhead -	Fifteen - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Liverpool, foul port.
16	Amazonc - -	168	Kertch, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, from Constantinople.
16	Cornelia - -	466	Amsterdam - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
16	Poonah - -	1474	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	By representations from Spain.
16	Ceylon - -	1365	Southampton - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	—
17	San Jose - -	96	Algiers - -	Four - -	- - -	None.	None.	By representations from Spain.
17	Argus - -	149	Cardiff - -	Three - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	—
17	Spahis - -	287	Oran, Nemours - -	Four - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	By representations from Spain.
18	Egyptian - -	1689	Smyrna, Malta - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	By representations from Spain, on Malta.
18	Kedar - -	1212	Cephalonia, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	do.
18	Fortuna - -	496	Naples - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Naples, foul port for cholera.
19	Mercury - -	562	Smyrna, Malta - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Quarantine on Malta by representations of Spain.
19	Volunteer - -	544	London, Weymouth -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, London being foul.
19	Prudoo Castle -	533	Middlesboro' - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	—
19	Syria - -	1419	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Subject to 15 days quarantine, being previously from Marseilles, a foul port.
20	Languedoc - -	329	Marseilles - -	Fifteen - -	- - -	None.	None.	Foul port.
20	Italian - -	1500	Liverpool - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Do.
20	Garibaldi - -	57	At anchor in the bay -	Fifteen - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Italian."
20	Canandaigua, U.S. Sloop.	-	Cherbourg, Lisbon -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Board of Health, Gibraltar, considers all France (between Nantes and Dunkirk, inclusive) suspected for cholera.
21	Brenda - -	601	London, Plymouth -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	London, foul port.
21	Said - -	530	Liverpool - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Liverpool, foul port.
22	Thetis - -	426	Marseilles - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Foul port for cholera.
22	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.	-	At anchor in the bay -	Fifteen - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Thetis."
22	Nina Regina -	21	Mostaganem - -	Four - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of the representations of Spain.
23	Jilt - -	94	Liverpool, I. of Man -	Fifteen - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Liverpool, foul port.
23	City of Paris -	-	Marseilles - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Marseilles, foul port.
24	Sultan Orkham -	-	Greenock, Holyhead -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	—
24	Atlas - -	1219	Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta.	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
25	Delta - -	1019	Southampton - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	—
26	Palermo - -	289	Glasgow - -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	—
28	China - -	1348	Alexandria, Malta -	Sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Alexandria or Malta.	-	-	Was previously from Marseilles, which is a foul port.
30	Valencia - -	190	Havre - -	Do. do. -	- - -	-	-	Suspected port (by Gibraltar Board of Health).
30	Union - -	80	Newcastle, Plymouth -	Three - -	- - -	None.	None.	—
30	Atlantic - -	1111	Liverpool - -	Sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul port for cholera.

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MAP OF GIBRALTAR,

SHEWING THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE LOCALITIES OF THE 53 EARLIER SUCCESSIVE CASES OF CHOLERA, AND THE LOCALITIES OF ALL THE DEATHS AMONG THE CIVILIANS AT THE NORTH FRONT AND IN THE SOUTH DISTRICTS OF THE CARRISON.

NOTE. The boundaries and Numbers of the South Districts are shown in red. The successive earlier cases of Cholera are shown in black figures, and the recoveries by black circles.

DATES OF THE EARLIER CASES OF CHOLERA NUMBERED ON THE MAP.

Dates	Succession of Cases as numbered on the Map.
July 18 th	1 st
31 st	2 nd
Aug. 3 rd	3 rd 4 th 5 th
9 th	6 th
10	7 th 10 15 th
14	16 th 8 17 th
15	18 th
16	19 th & 20 th
18	21 st
19	22 nd 10 25 th
20	26 th 10 31 st
21	32 nd & 33 rd
22	34 th 10 37 th
23	38 th 10 49 th
24	50 th 51 st 52 nd
25	53 rd

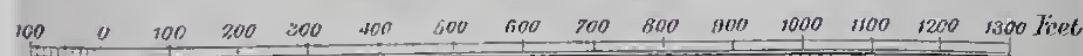


PLAN OF THE TOWN OF GIBRALTAR. SHEWING THE EXISTING SEWERS AND DRAINS, THE DISTRICTS, AND LOCALITIES OF CHOLERA DEATHS FROM AMONG THE CIVIL POPULATION.

*Note . The Blocks coloured Crimson are Barrack buildings.
 The Cholera deaths are shewn by black dots.*



Scale 400 Feet to an Inch.

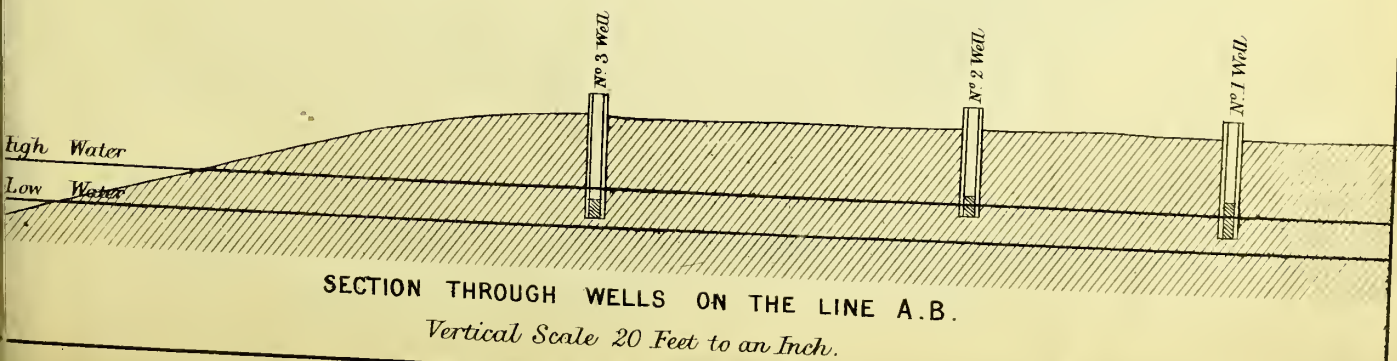
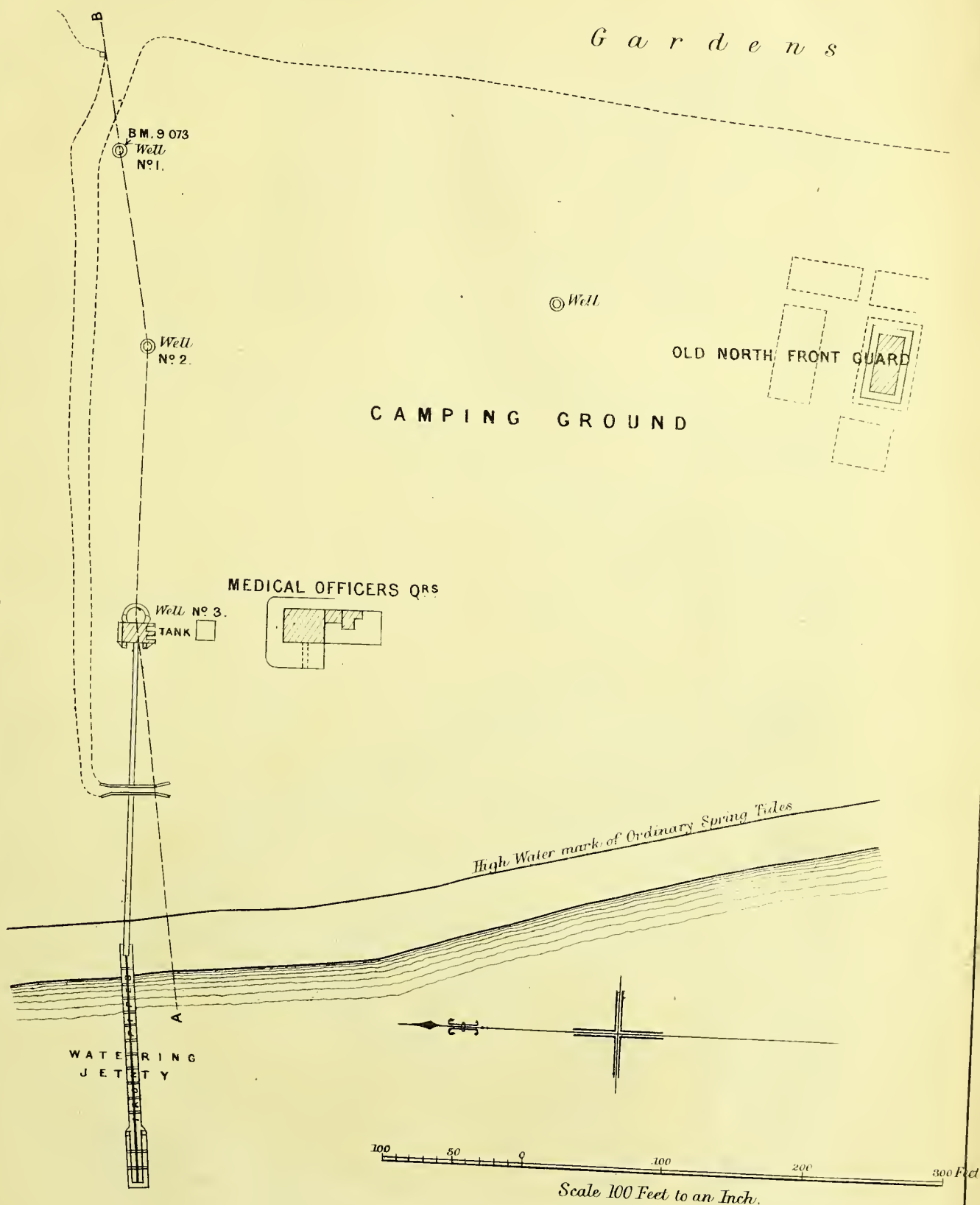


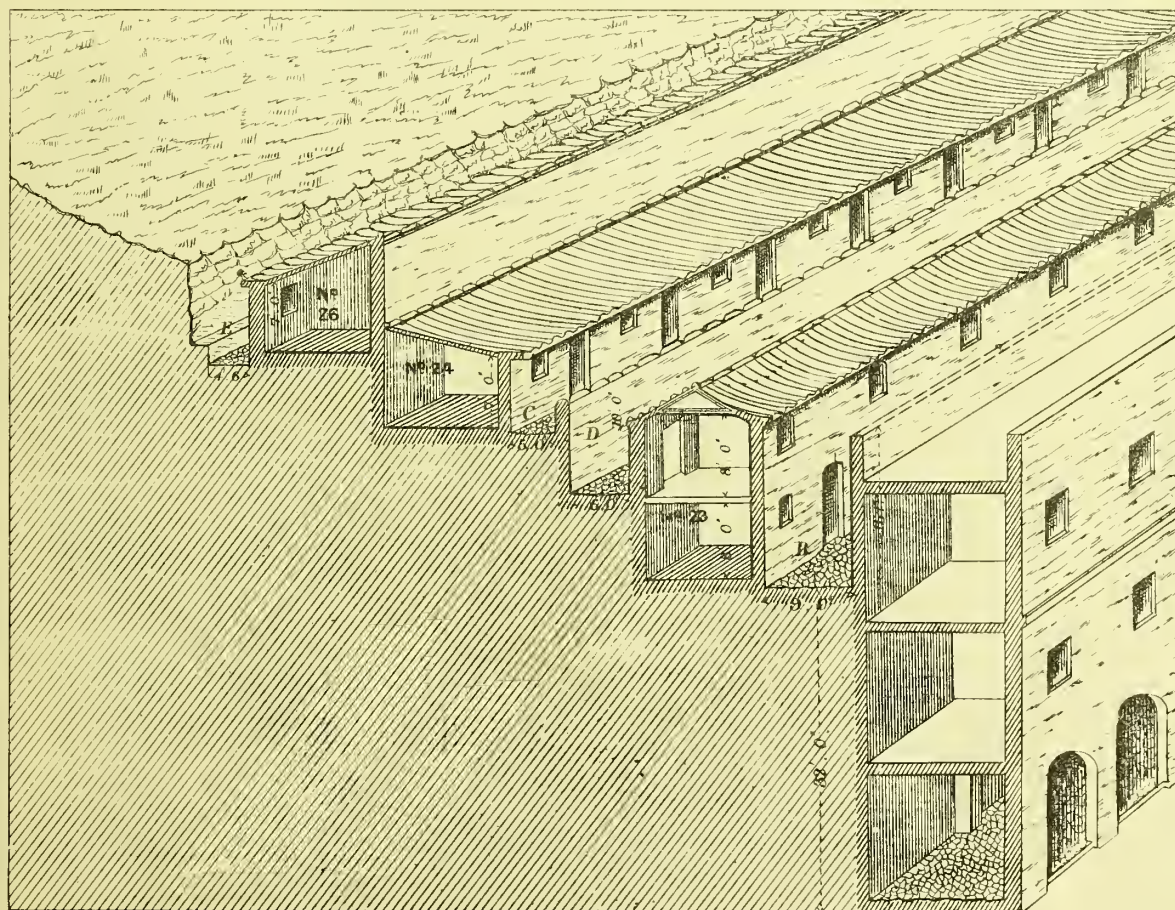
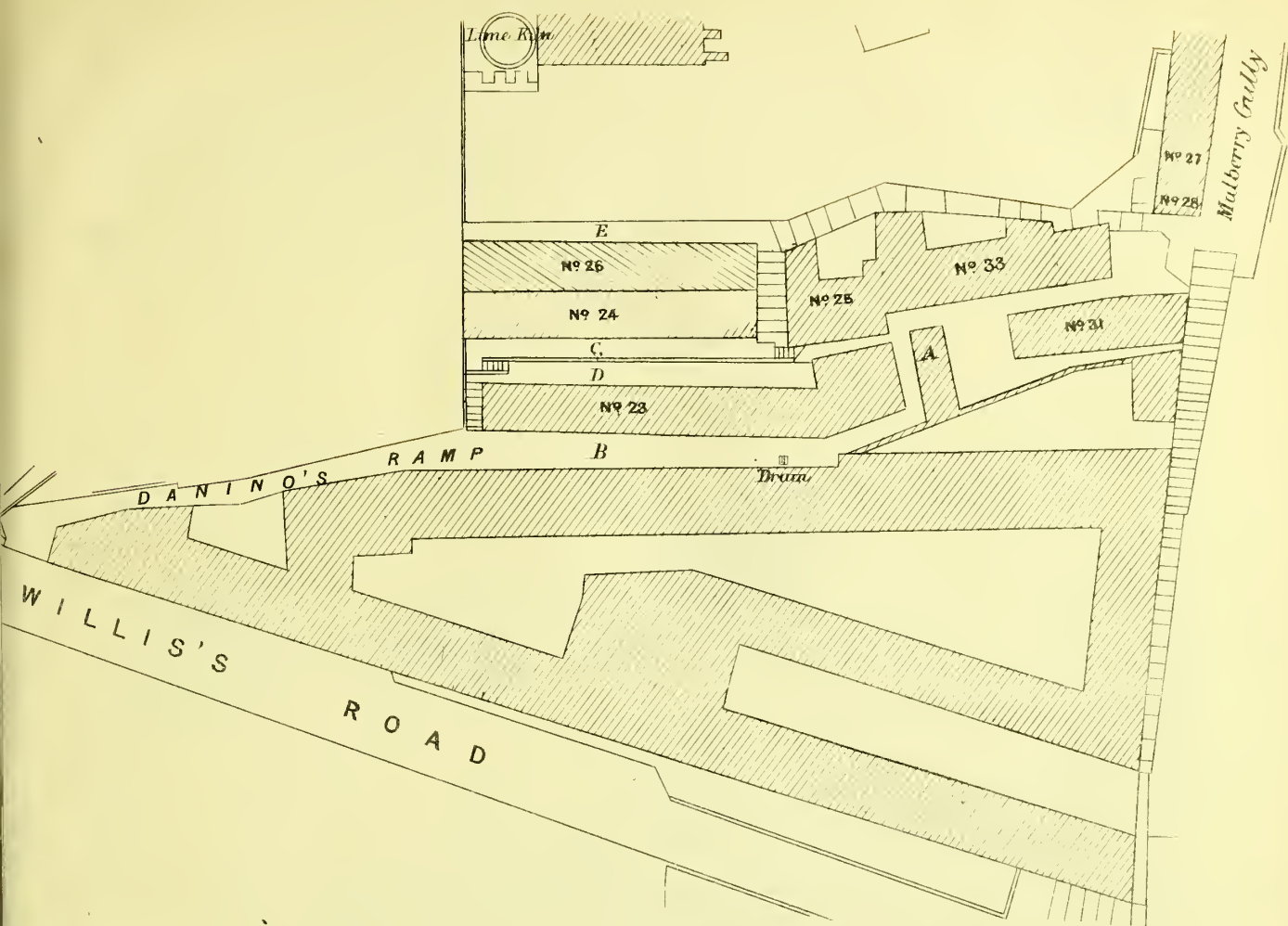


PLAN OF CAMPING GROUND, (NORTH FRONT) SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE WELLS AND BEACH.

Nº3.

G a r d e n s





PLAN AND SECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES WHERE CHOLERA
WAS FATAL IN DISTRICT 27 AT GIBRALTAR.

A. TRANSVERSE SECTIONS OF SOME OF THE EXISTING SEWERS, AND A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A MAIN SEWER SHEWING HOW SEWER AIR FINDS ADMISSION TO THE PATIOS.

B. BLOCK OF HOUSES IN GIBRALTAR SHEWING THE ARRANGEMENT AND RELATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE PATIOS.

